

Summit leaders agree debt crisis package

By Sarah Hogg and Peter Wilson-Smith

A new approach to the international debt crisis has been endorsed by the seven world leaders, meeting in London for the economic summit.

A package of proposals, involving the multi-year rescheduling of both commercial bank and government loans and a greater role for the International Monetary Fund, will feature in today's communiqué.

This will also register agreement on the need for a new round of trade negotiations, though governments were last night still arguing over the timetable.

Britain, as host government, is also expected to issue separate statements on international terrorism, the Gulf war and East-West relations.

The summit leaders yesterday published a seven-point "statement of democratic values", agreed to mark the occasion of the tenth annual summit.

Early summit discussions between heads of government and the separate group of finance ministers were marked by concern about the level of American interest rates.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there was "ample evidence" of the link with the scale of the American budget deficit.

However he did not accept the view of President Reagan and the United States Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, that American interest rates are more likely to come down.

"The chances are better now," Mr Lawson said.

On international debt, the

summit governments have taken a significant step forward in agreeing that rescheduling should cover more than one year at a time for government loans (from for example, the Paris Club) as well as commercial debt.

That approach was endorsed by both the British and American delegations. They also agreed the rescheduling of all loans should be dependent on longer term "seals of approval" by the International Monetary Fund.

There remains considerable disagreement between the summit governments on the need for further special declar-

ations beyond the statement on democratic values.

On contingency plans in the event of the widening of the Gulf war, the Europeans are lukewarm about the idea of a special oil sharing initiative, and even the Japanese appear to be split on the question of whether anything is needed beyond the present arrangements.

There is also some doubt as to whether a full statement on international terrorism would be appropriate. That has been criticised by some summit governments, so the resulting statement is likely to be rather general. However, a special statement on East-West re-

lations is expected, since a good deal has changed since summit leaders met last year in Williamsburg.

British diplomats were drafting the declaration against state-sponsored terrorism last night in the hope of winning agreement from the seven at the summit (Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Sources expected the resulting statement to be released late last night or more probably early today before the final communiqué at the end of the annual gathering.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, ordered a draft after Foreign Ministers from the seven countries spent an hour discussing the threat.

Britain is particularly anxious to tighten the general application of the Vienna Convention of 1961 on diplomatic relations as a result of the shooting outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square in April.

But the slaughter of American and French soldiers in Beirut last year is thought to have made those two countries at least sympathetic to the British move.

Sources yesterday expected the declaration to fall short of being a detailed outline of the measure which Britain would like to see enforced.

The British Government's hope, however, is that by enlisting the support of the other six powers it will give impetus to a general move in the direction of tightening the regulations.

Loan rate optimism falls flat

Wall St rebuffs Reagan

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan's assertion that American interest rates would begin to fall as early as this summer met a chilly response at home yesterday.

Wall Street analysts and even some Government officials quickly dispute the claim.

Mr Bernard Markstein, an analyst with Chase Econometrics, said he agreed with the prediction by Mr Martin Feldstein, outgoing chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, that American short-term rates would rise significantly.

The concerns of Wall Street were echoed yesterday by Mr Lyle Gramley, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who said in Congressional testimony that the rise on American rates was likely to continue, with serious implications for the economic outlook.

Mr Gramley, noting that there had been little action to reduce the huge American

structural budget deficits, urged Congress to enact stronger measures to reduce the deficit and restore confidence to nervous financial markets.

Mr Reagan's comments in London were widely viewed as an attempt by the President to push rates down by using an international forum to make confident statements about the American economy which would be headed at home, analysts said.

Mr William Sullivan, senior vice-president of Dean Witter Reynolds, said: "I am in the Feldstein camp. I think rates will stay high."

The consensus on Wall Street was that Mr Reagan had produced no new evidence to support his claims that rates would fall rather than rise under the strong pressure of increased borrowing demands by the Government, businesses and consumers.

It is now generally agreed that

despite the slowing in American economic growth, the economy will not cool down enough to reduce significantly these increasing credit pressures.

The outlook was further complicated this week by the failure of Senate officials to agree to a date for negotiations with the House on modest downpayment of proposed deficit reductions. The Reagan Administration has counted on this to send a signal to markets that both sides are serious about budget reductions.

A House official said: "At this point we are not sure whether we will even get a deficit reduction package before the election or whether the President will approve the modest tax increase which has been passed."

Mr Feldstein said earlier that passage of the \$140 billion (£100 billion) deficit downpayment package was essential.



Mrs Reagan meets Sean, aged 3, yesterday at a picnic at London Zoo. (Photograph: John Voss).

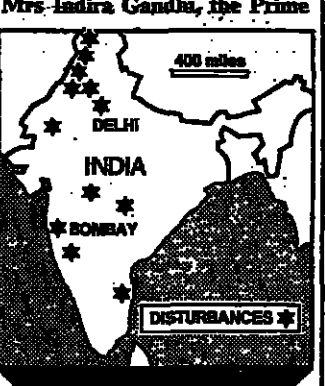
Sikh leaders appeal for moderation as toll rises

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

As priests in the holiest shrine of Sikhdom, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, began again the continuous recitation of *Guru Granth Sahib*, the Sikh bible, bullets flew once more in the temple complex.

Sikh warriors holed up in the temple management committee building, and in a number of houses in the narrow lanes around the temple proper, opened fire on troops as targets presented themselves.

The President of India, Giani Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, went to the anguished city to see for himself the extent of the mayhem committed during the battle for control of its principal monument, while Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime



Minister, made a personal expression of thanks to the men of the security forces who accomplished it.

Elsewhere in Punjab curfew restrictions were lifted for a few hours in a number of cities, including Ludhiana, Patiala, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur. In Amritsar the curfew was lifted briefly, sector by sector, to enable mild and other essential items to be delivered to the inhabitants who have been isolated since last Sunday.

In the rest of India Sikh groups made protest marches and launched demonstrations and strikes, while the death toll from the previous day's violence increased. Several Sikh leaders made an appeal for moderation and spoke out against violent protest.

In the shooting incident in the temple, security forces came under fire as they went to clear out the management offices. According to an official military spokesman, seven of them were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire and 15 extremists who had been hiding there since Tuesday's invasion gave themselves up.

According to Mr M. K. WALL, the Home Secretary in the central Government, extremists concealed in the houses around the temple complex are sniping at troops, if they are on their own, or in small numbers. "A thorough mopping up needs to be done," he said.

Mr Wall announced that phase two of the military

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Pit talks to go on as acrimony abates

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Further secret talks between miners' leaders and the National Coal Board are to be held next week after the peace process continued its leisurely course yesterday with a face-to-face confrontation between the two leading protagonists.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the board chairman, surprisingly led his team in the third meeting in as many weeks with the National Union of Mineworkers at an Edinburgh airport hotel. There were no signs of the personal acrimony between Mr MacGregor and Mr Arthur Scargill, the National Union of Mineworkers' president, which aborted the first meeting two weeks ago.

Equally there were few indications that the latest two-hour meeting after the two sides' lunch together, had made any substantive progress. Mr MacGregor said that it appeared "a degree of realism has entered into the discussions."

But union sources were reluctant to expand on a joint statement that "a number of areas were explored and it was agreed that further discussions would take place next week."

The two sides went into the meeting with the board apparently prepared to vary timing and, to some extent, scale of its programme for closure of loss-making pits and the union insisting that the programme would have to be withdrawn before a settlement could be reached.

The union's adherence to the expansionary Plan for Coal, agreed with the Labour govern-

Picnic for Mrs Reagan at the Zoo

While President Reagan met leaders of the free world yesterday Mrs Nancy Reagan had a picnic with children at London's Regent's Park Zoo.

Most of the children, aged between 4 and 14, were from single-parent families, and attended schools and nurseries in Bermondsey, London.

Mrs Reagan, on her only public engagement while she and the President are in London, was fulfilling a promise made several years ago to the Variety Club of Great Britain, which aids handicapped, orphaned, sick and underprivileged children.

During her visit Mrs Reagan saw two-week old baby re-

The highlight of the visit was a picnic, Mrs Reagan and the children tucked in to a feast of ham sandwiches, chicken drumsticks, fruit jelly, cake orange juice and American Coke.

Mrs Reagan was serenaded as she ate by a clown with a ukulele. She watched as Jenny, a three-month-old Bactrian camel was led round the dining table.

For the children the day was clearly memorable. Claire Blake, aged nine, said: "She asked us which school we went to and where we came from. She asked if we liked the animals."

Cherri Gifford, aged nine, said: "She asked me if my teachers were nice, and I said they were. I never thought I would meet her."

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British spas enjoy a revival Page 11



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Monday



Anyone for tennis? Fred Perry looks back on his winning Wimbledon days and how today's champions compare



The Food Scandal Part one of a series on the dangers in what we eat

Mondale appeal

Mr Walter Mondale asked his Democratic rivals to bury the hatchet and join him in the campaign against President Reagan Page 5

Lords defied

Ministers expressed determination to push ahead with the Bill to abolish the GLC elections, despite the possibility of a defeat in the Lords on Monday Page 2

Berlinguer ill

The Italian Communist Party leader, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, is dangerously ill after an emergency brain operation Page 6

Holiday hazard

Cut-price competition is driving some tour operators into liquidation, with holidaymakers losing their money. But the risks can be avoided Family Money, page 24

Watson capped

Dave Watson, Norwich City's defender, wins his first cap for England against Brazil in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow. Woodcock returns to the attack Page 27

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Walkout at BBC as 'Sixty Minutes' goes

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

BBC Television's current affairs channel 4 will edit the new programme. He will be succeeded by Mr David Lloyd, the present editor of *Sixty Minutes* and a former editor of *Newsnight*.

Mr Neil said: "I envisage a highly competitive and fast-moving programme of information for the teatime audience."

Mr Bill Cotton, the managing director of BBC television, said: "We believe that this sequence will give a better service to the viewer. A lot of effort has gone into *Sixty Minutes* and a lot of very professional work has been done. The hour between 6 pm and 7 pm is crucial to BBC1 in terms of prestige and because it must provide a solid start to the evening's programming."

The BBC said that none of the 60 journalists working on *Sixty Minutes* on long-term contracts would be made redundant. Many would be found work on other programmes planned, which include a Sunday lunchtime current affairs slot to compete

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France rates Thatcher below Castro

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In the eyes of the French, Mrs Margaret Thatcher is the third most unpopular of the world's better-known leaders. She is more disliked than President Chernenko or Fidel Castro, although less unpopular than he is by a long way, or Colonel Gaddafi.

Britain as a country fares no better than its Prime Minister, being deemed the second most unpopular in a list of 15 leading nations. Libya and Iran, how-

ever, were not included in the list. Only Russia is disliked more than Britain by the French.

Switzerland is the country viewed with the greatest favour by the French, followed by Poland and then Sweden, while Mrs Indira Gandhi somewhat surprisingly comes out as the most popular world leader, followed by President Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. France and President Mitterrand were not included in the poll.

The poll, involving a representative sample of 1,000 people, was carried out by the respected Sofres organization between May 18 and May 23, the D-Day ceremonies and the storming of the Sikh Golden Temple in India. The results are published in this week's *Newest Observer* Magazine.

Leaders	% Unpopular	% Popular
1 Mrs Gandhi	(55)	(45)
2 Col Gaddafi	(73)	(27)
3 Mrs Thatcher	(62)	(38)
4 Fidel Castro	(68)	(32)
5 Mr Chernenko	(67)	(33)

Leaders	% Unpopular	% Popular
1 Mrs Gandhi	(55)	(45)
2 Mr Reagan	(49)	(51)
3 Helmut Kohl	(48)	(52)
4 San Sures	(50)	(50)
5 San Gonzales	(53)	(47)

Police seek relative of lost baby

By Stewart Tendler

Detectives investigating the disappearance two weeks ago of the baby Louise Brown yesterday continued questioning her parents and started a search for a relative of her father.

Police also travelled from London to Brighton and took statements from hotel staff. They appealed for sightings in the Brighton area of a red Volvo which was travelling with two couples inside on the Bank holiday weekend when Louise disappeared.

Last night staff and members of the public were taken to London to take part in an identification parade.

The man the police are seeking - believed to be Mr Paul Brown's elder brother - is described as aged 33, living in south London and working as a roof contractor.

Bees stolen

Police are investigating the theft of a hive containing 25,000 bees, worth £75, Cushman's Hatch, near Ashdown Forest, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Police chief suspended for inquiry

By Craig Seton

Mr Alfred Parrish, the Chief Constable of Derbyshire, was suspended from duty yesterday by the county's Labour-controlled police committee, which met in private for six hours to consider allegations against him under police disciplinary regulations.

Mr Parrish, aged 53, was alleged to have spent £28,000 from the police housing fund on improvements to his office suite at the force's headquarters at Ripley without committee authorization. He emerged from yesterday's meeting at Matlock visibly shaken and said: "I have been suspended. I am disappointed and shattered but not surprised. It is what I expected right from the beginning."

Mr Harry Low, the chairman of the committee, said later: "In February the committee considered a report to the county treasurer about an audit investigation into police accounts and as a result it was decided to put certain other matters in the report to the chief constable so he might have an opportunity to give a personal explanation."

"The explanation was made today but having considered it carefully the committee is not satisfied that the chief constable has not committed an offence against the police disciplinary code."

Mr Parrish, who became chief constable in 1981, was legally represented. Mr Alan Smith, the deputy chief constable, is to assume Mr Parrish's duties in the meantime.

Corps diplomatiques

CHANEL

FOR GENTLEMEN

Thatcher opens summit with 4-point message

Ideas for tackling international debts

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

The Prime Minister opened the formal sessions of the London economic summit with a "contribution" designed to project four economic messages. They were: that the prevailing government strategy was the right one; that "unrealistic" expectations of social provision must be curbed; that the problem of international debt is manageable; that there must be a more rapid acceptance of industrial change.

She added that on economic strategy based on restraint of public expenditure, public borrowing and monetary growth is not "easy or comfortable". But it had to be pursued if the economic recovery were to be sustained, the Prime Minister said, expressing concern about the level of world interest rates.

The most significant element of Mrs Thatcher's contribution was intended to set out the Prime Minister's view on developments in the management of international debt.

"There are no easy or painless solutions but we can set out ways in which the commercial banks and the international financial institutions can help and in which the debtor countries can ease their own problems."

"It was an opportunity to pool our ideas," she personally listed six:

- 1 Commercial banks should be encouraged to contemplate longer-term rescheduling where debtors are beginning to restore confidence.
- 2 Banks should also be encouraged to explore ways in which their own balance sheets can be strengthened.
- 3 Many potential foreign investors would be interested in taking an equity stake in the substantial natural and industrial resources of debtor countries, and it would be helpful if there were "international agreement on investment protection."
- 4 It is "worth noting" that the countries which have welcomed direct equity investment have tended to be among those developing most rapidly.
- 5 If debtor countries are to trade their way back to a "sound position", they must have access to the markets of industrialized nations.
- 6 Finally, Mrs Thatcher asked, "should we not ask the international financial institutions to



At Lancaster House yesterday. Front row: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand of France. Top left: Italian Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria. The rest, from left: Canadian External Affairs Secretary Allan Rock; US Secretary of State George Shultz; French Finance Minister Jacques Delors; German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson; Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti; French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson; Canadian Finance Minister Marc Lalonde (Photograph: John Manning).

New technology deal to promote growth

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Members agreed to encourage new technology in industry to promote economic growth and the importance of free exchange of information and trade in high technology products.

They endorsed a report by the technology, growth and employment working group set up two years ago at the Versailles summit.

The group, which has been studying 18 areas for cooperation stresses the crucial role which new technologies can play in stimulating economic growth by developing new products and industries and

gear their lending to the performance of their borrowers and to act as a catalyst to attract private capital."

Summit leaders are understood to have endorsed the approach agreed by central bankers and commercial banks at the meeting in Philadelphia earlier this week, which is for a move towards multi-year debt negotiations, with favourable treatment for those countries

improving productivity in older industries.

It says the main obstacles facing governments are maintaining free trade in high technology products, which can be influenced both by security considerations and the desire to protect national industries.

The other problem is gaining public acceptance for new technology.

However, the group also warns governments to make sure that new technology does not cause new environmental problems.

which perform well on economic targets agreed with the International Monetary Fund.

In summing up, Mrs Thatcher proposed "five issues" for discussion: the conditions for sustainable non-inflationary growth; the problem of restraining public spending; international debt; adaptation to change and the need to protect our environment.

London Charter for democracy

By Our Economics Editor

A statement or "London Charter" on democratic values issued by the seven heads of government attending the economic summit yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said that the statement had "emerged" from pre-summit discussions. It was thought to be a suitable way to mark the decade of summity and the fortieth anniversary of D-Day. The summit governments had been on opposite sides during the Second World War and the statement was also said to be a way of marking their present-day adherence to common values.

The full statement reads as follows:

DECLARATION ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES

As agreed by Heads of State or Government 8 June 1984

We, the heads of state or government of seven major industrial democracies with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to

the values which sustain and bring together our societies.

2 We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

3 We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects.

4 We believe that, in the political and economic systems of our democracies, it is for governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative, in which the ideals of social justice, obligations and rights can be pursued, in which enterprise can flourish and employment opportunities can be available for all; in which all have equal opportunities of sharing in the benefits of growth and there is support for those who suffer or are in need; in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery; and in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency. Our countries have the resources and will jointly to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

5. We believe in close partnership among our countries in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole. We look for cooperation with all countries on the basis of respect for their independence and territorial integrity, regardless of differences between political, economic and social systems. We respect genuine non-alignment. We are aware that economic strength places special moral responsibilities upon us. We reaffirm our determination to fight hunger and poverty throughout the world.

6. We believe in the need for peace with freedom and justice. Each of us rejects the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Each of us will maintain only the military strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defence. We believe that in today's world the independence of each of our countries is of concern to us all. We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiation and we shall support all efforts to this end.

7. Strong in these beliefs, and endowed with great diversity and creative vigour, we look forward to the future with confidence.

Lancaster House 8 June 1984

The rapport established first between Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard and now apparently between Chancellor Kohl and President Mitter-

rand, had been critical to the conduct of Community affairs.

Mrs Thatcher may have relied too much on her personal understanding with President Reagan and was consequently disappointed over Grenada, but it would be absurd to suggest that this accord is of no practical importance.

The critical problems that now face the leaders of the western world will be easier to solve if there is personal trust and confidence between them. There can, unfortunately, be no guarantee that the more they meet, the better they will like and understand each other. But there is at least a chance.

It is worth the time and effort being spent over these few days. The challenge for the future should be to reduce not the number of summits but the publicity hoopla attached to them, which might perhaps be easier if they were not held in major international centres.

The other justification for the summit is that Ministers have been discussing issues of great consequence. I am not thinking only of the pressing economic questions before the conference. Political and diplomatic matters are inevitably attracting more attention, despite the objections of principle held by the French.

Readiness to talk to the Russians

The statement of democratic values agreed yesterday may be essentially innocuous. But it is no bad thing to reiterate basic principles from time to time, and it is useful now to make it abundantly clear that the West is looking for cooperation with other countries whatever their system of government.

What might seem to be obscure and petty manoeuvring over whether there should be a separate statement off East-West relations has had a more serious purpose. Those pressing for a separate statement, among whom the Canadians have been in the forefront, have not been seeking a new initiative.

The intention has been partly to bind President Reagan ever more closely to the line on dialogue with the Soviet Union that he has been taking over the past few months, and still more, to emphasize both to the Soviet Union and to western public opinion that such a dialogue is the collective purpose of western leaders.

The principal weakness of the West in its dealings with the Soviet Union in recent years has been in the presentation, not the substance, of policy. Western governments have, I believe, been serious in their readiness to negotiate on a reasonable basis. But they have not managed to make that sufficiently appreciated. One should not, therefore, discount the significance of attempts to correct that weakness.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

The fashionable judgment at the moment is that the London economic summit is largely a waste of time, that it is a pretentious jamboree bringing together a limited number of world leaders and an unlimited number of the world's press to no sufficient purpose. The product in terms of decisions is not thought likely to justify the cost, the energy or the publicity.

It is a judgment based, largely upon journalistic frustration. This frustration is understandable. Moving from one innocuous press briefing to another over the past two days, one has been struck by the short supply of anything that could reasonably masquerade as hard news. Yet this ought not to be the criterion according to which the value of such a gathering is assessed.

It can be justified, in my judgment on two scores. Meetings between the leaders of what may loosely be termed the western world are useful in their own right, no matter what may or may not be decided at them. One only has to think of the extent to which the effectiveness of western alliance policy has been influenced by personal relationships between individual leaders in recent years.

The controlled hostility that governed the dealings between Chancellor Schmidt and President Jimmy Carter bedevilled the alliance for some years. The antagonism between Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the one hand, and Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing on the other, further complicated what was bound to be a period of intense difficulty between Britain and the other members of the European Community.

Critical problems facing the West

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Lords defeat on GLC Bill 'will not move Ministers'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Senior Ministers yesterday expressed determination to soldier on with their legislation to abolish next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties even if they are defeated in the Lords on Monday.

Although it was accepted that much a reverse could only weaken the Government's position, authoritative sources maintained that the Bill would not be changed by the Cabinet and the Government would defend its corner during the detailed committee stage.

Peers on Monday will debate the Bill's Second Reading. If the Government is defeated, which opponents and Ministers regard as a real possibility, the Bill will be granted a Second Reading.

but with a rider expressing the House's condemnation of the measure.

In that event, it is accepted on all sides, peers could be expected to vote during the committee stage in line with their judgment at second reading, and substantially amend important parts of the Bill.

Indeed, heavy amendment seems likely whatever Monday's result. If the Government wins then, it will probably be due to a "whipping" exercise which has been going on all week to ensure a big Conservative turnout, a turnout which it could not be guaranteed to reproduce during the long, late committee sittings.

The Government's stance yesterday was predictable. It

could adopt no other before Monday's vote. But the view among Conservative and other opponents is that it would take a reasonably large concession to prevent long delays in the Lords which might upset the Government's legislative timetable.

Peers believe the most likely would be to abandon the plan to put in nominated authorities to run the GLC and the counties during their last year and instead to give them an extra year's life before abolition. The Cabinet originally opposed that course but some peers believe it is unacceptable to put in nominees from the boroughs which would effectively switch political control of London to the Conservatives without an election.

The teachers' unions have been further influenced by the announcement that nurses are to receive between 6 and 8 per cent. Mr McAvooy said it proved that the Government's cash limits were "in tatters".

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, wrote to

Mr Radice: Attack on No 10 "pretence".

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, saying that the Downing Street correspondence on government interference in the miners dispute, leaked to the *Daily Mirror*, had "totally blown" the Government's pretence that it stood aloof from public sector pay.

Hit list, page 4

'No strings' demand by teachers

By Colin Hughes

Conditional arbitration to settle the teachers' pay dispute was yesterday ruled out by Mr Douglas McAvooy, chairman of the teachers' unions' panel of negotiators.

A meeting of employers' representatives on Monday is expected to consider agreeing to the unions' demand for arbitration, but only if the Government is prepared to put up more money or if the teachers accept that the arbitrators should make a straight choice between the management offer and the union's claim.

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Hit list, page 4

Policing problems for London

By Stewart Tandler

More than 10,000 police officers could be on duty or in reserve in central London and the City today for the most complex public order operation Scotland Yard has faced.

The last day of the economic summit coincides with the rehearsal for Trooping the Colour. Later a CND march is being held which includes demonstrations aimed at blocking the summit centre at Lancaster House and encircling the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square.

Scotland Yard has admitted the size of its problem, but refuses to give police strength.

However, in 1982 the police faced similar events. The Yard had 1,511 officers on duty for a rehearsal of Trooping the Colour and the next day 5,710 officers policed more than 100,000 CND marchers. In the same week President Reagan was visiting London, and the daily police complement covering his activities varied from 2,275 to more than 4,500.

All leave for 26,000 Metropolitan Police officers has been cancelled this week. Leave has also been cancelled today in the 800-strong City of London force to cover the final summit communique at the Guildhall.

No London officers have been sent by the national reporting centre for picket duty in the Midlands and North.

The Yard has advised motorists to avoid the West End and central London today. Streets will be closed for part of the day, and are likely to cause great traffic congestion.

The Yard is likely to bring in reserves from outlying police districts and special constables may be used for crowd control or patrols. The Special Branch and the Diplomatic Patrol Group have been committed to the summit.

Information Service, back page

Lords worried over Forces' reform plan

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Anxieties over the scheme of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, to reorganize the highest levels of the Armed Forces will be aired in a debate in the Lords on Wednesday.

Mr Heseltine's outline plans were disclosed in a consultative document published in March. A steering group, chaired by Sir Clive Whitmore, Permanent Secretary at the ministry, has been preparing recommendations on how the reorganization should be implemented.

The debate in the Lords will coincide, to within a day or two, with the receipt by Mr Heseltine of the steering group's recommendations. If accepted they are expected to lead to the publication in mid-July of a White Paper which will probably be accompanied by a statement in the Commons.

His scheme has stimulated controversy within defence circles. There is concern at high levels in the Army, Navy and

Air Force to ensure that in strengthening the position of the Chief of Defence Staff Mr Heseltine does not weaken the position of the staffs of the individual Services.

The debate in the Lords will be on a motion to be moved by Lord Cameron of Balhousie, a former chief of defence staff. It speaks of the necessity of maintaining the morale of the three Services and their standing in Nato after the proposed further centralization in the ministry and the consequent weakening of the chiefs of staff organization.

Apart from Lord Cameron, it is thought that Lord Lewin and Lord Hill-Norton, both former chiefs of defence staff, are likely to seek to speak as well as Lord Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence in the last Labour Government, and Lord Trenchard, who was Minister of State for Defence Procurement in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first administration.

Far left defeated in poll of Post Office engineers

By Our Political Reporter

The Post Office Engineering Union yesterday chose Mr John Golding, one of the centre-right's leading tacticians, as its nominee for the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party to be elected at the annual conference in the autumn.

Mr Golding, the Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, last year, lost his seat on the NEC, where he has exerted considerable influence in recent years in the moves against the far left, after the left-wing leadership of his union withdrew his nomination, claiming that he had been responsible for fostering the disunity.

Yesterday, after a ballot of the branches of the union it was announced that he had again been chosen as nominee. He received 57.96 per cent of the vote, Mr Phil Holt, the Left's candidate, was in second place with 31,334 votes.

The vote came as no surprise because the union's leadership was censured by a special conference last September for dropping him. The conference described the action as a serious error.

Mr Golding has since become an important member of Mr Neil Kinnock's front-bench team. He said last night: "I am delighted to have slaughtered the Militant Tendency candidate."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$20.50, Belgium 20.00, Canada \$20.00, Denmark 20.00, France 20.00, Germany 20.00, Greece 20.00, Ireland 20.00, Italy 20.00, Japan 20.00, Netherlands 20.00, New Zealand 20.00, Norway 20.00, Portugal 20.00, Spain 20.00, Sweden 20.00, Switzerland 20.00, Taiwan 20.00, Thailand 20.00, United Kingdom 20.00, USA 20.00, Yugoslavia 20.00.

Steel's by-election hope

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, arrived in Portsmouth last night to give the Social Democratic Party by-election campaign a boost and said that the Alliance was "within reach" of winning the seat.

"Our task is to work very hard to convert what remains of the Labour vote," he said. People were increasingly concerned at the drift to the left of the Labour Party and violence on miners' picket lines, he added.

But Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman,

said: "If any of you are betting men and women, I advise you to put your money on Sally Thomas, the Labour candidate." Voting is on Thursday.

Mr Patrick Rock, the Conservatives' candidate, said: "I am not bothered which of the socialist parties comes second."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$20.50, Belgium 20.00, Canada \$20.00, Denmark 20.00, France 20.00, Germany 20.00, Greece 20.00, Ireland 20.00, Italy 20.00, Japan 20.00, Netherlands 20.00, New Zealand 20.00, Norway 20.00, Portugal 20.00, Spain 20.00, Sweden 20.00, Switzerland 20.00, Taiwan 20.00, Thailand 20.00, United Kingdom 20.00, USA 20.00, Yugoslavia 20.00.

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Drug ring smashed by local fishermen's curiosity, QC tells court

From Tim Jones, Swansea

An international drug smuggling operation motivated by "greed beyond the imagination" was smashed by the curiosity of inhabitants in west Wales, Swansea Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the prosecution, said that the gang was playing for stakes which ran into millions of pounds. But, he said, it was the gamble, for despite the planning, care, money and preparation, the gang failed to take account of the neighbourliness or nosiness of local people.

The gang forgot that in South Pembrokeshire, fishermen and farmers notice strangers. "At the end of it all these greedy schemes were brought to light because of that factor, the interest and curiosity shown by decent people living in the far west of Wales when strangers are about," Mr Williams said.

Curiosity and the concern of farmers and fishermen for their lambs and lobsters, plus led to a police investigation, which was still continuing, he said.

The police operation, code-named Seal Bay, had led, he said, to inquiries across the Atlantic, to the Channel Islands, the south of France, the Isle of Man and Switzerland.

Mr Williams said that the operation centred on two remote and almost inaccessible beaches near Newport, Dyfed. When approached by locals, gang members said that they were there to film seals or were preparing for a "top secret" expedition to Greenland.

In one cove, Mr Williams said, the police, alerted by locals, discovered radio sets, airtels, sleeping bags, a gas burner and a large marine engine.

On one occasion as the police watched a boat approached at night and transmitted a message saying, "I am ready to get rid of the dirt." But because the police did not know the code sign, the boat sped off.

In the other cove, a farm worker stumbled across a hatch buried beneath the pebbles which, when opened, led to a underground cavern.

The jury was shown video film of the cavern which was held up by wooden props and lined with fibreglass to make it waterproof. Mr Williams said that it was large enough to hold tons of drugs.

He told the jury that its views about cannabis or cocaine were irrelevant, as importing them into the country was forbidden.

Mr Williams said that after a

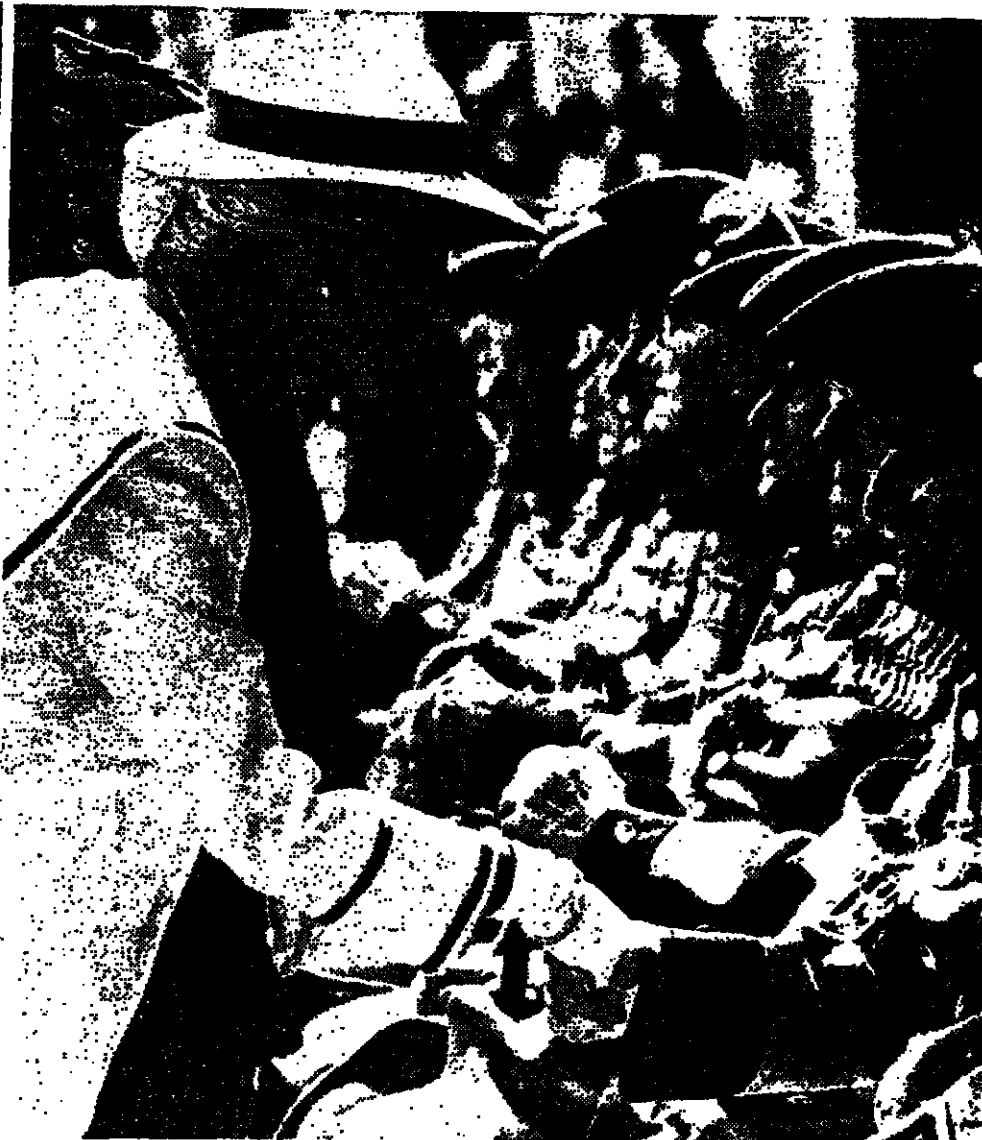
bale of cannabis had been washed ashore at Newport in December, 1982, Robin Boswell, aged 37, a property manager of Portland Road, West London, visited the Isle of Man with £760,000 in cash, which he deposited in shelf companies. At about the same time, another man returning France was found to have £156,000 hidden in his car.

He said that the Crown submitted that the possession of such large amounts of money soon after the cannabis had been washed ashore was not a coincidence.

Documents discovered by the police indicated that a large amount of cannabis had been brought into the United Kingdom and then hidden in the Netherlands.

Before the court were: Robin Boswell, 37, of Portland Road, West London; Soeren Berg Arnback, aged 35, of no fixed address; and Donald Henry Holmes, aged 50, of Harrington Gardens, Kensington, London. They pleaded not guilty to conspiring to import controlled drugs. Mr Holmes also not guilty to possessing cocaine with the intention of supplying it to another person.

The hearing continues on Monday.



Sunshine greetings: The Duchess of Kent meets Pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where she took the salute at the Oak Apple Day Parade to commemorate the founding of the hospital by King Charles II in 1681. Photograph: Chris Harris.

Grants rise led to more home conversions

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Home improvements and conversions in the first quarter of this year showed a big increase, reflecting the Government's encouragement by providing more money and raising the grant proportion level.

The increase also indicates attempts by local authorities and private individuals to take advantage of that policy before the end of the financial year 1983-84, after which the Government reduced its housing allocations and the allowable grant proportions.

The Department of the Environment figures estimated that 26,700 local authority and new town houses were converted or improved in England during the first quarter of this year, compared with 23,700 in the last quarter of last year and 22,300 in the first quarter of last year.

An estimated 5,700 housing association properties were converted or improved with the help of housing association grants, compared with 3,800 in the previous quarter and also a year ago.

Grants were paid to private owners and tenants for the conversion or improvement of 80,600 dwellings in the first quarter of this year compared with 67,100 in the previous quarter and 47,500 a year ago.

The departments housebuilding statistics also show that an estimated 16,500 houses and flats were started in Britain in April, compared with 17,300 in April, 1983. Completions numbered 14,500, compared with 13,900 in April last year.

In the three months from February to April, total starts, seasonally adjusted, were up 3 per cent on the previous three months, November to January, but 6 per cent lower than in February to April a year ago. Total completions were up 3 per cent on the previous three months and 13 per cent higher than a year ago.

Video Bill delay ires Tory peers

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Government ministers in the Lords are to attempt to crush efforts by a Labour peer to block legislation controlling the distribution of video recordings.

Lord Houghton of Swersey, who opposes the Video Recordings Bill on civil liberties grounds, last Wednesday night upset the Government's hopes to get it through its report stage in one sitting, when he kept the House talking into the early hours and then forced a division at a time when there was not a quorum of 30 peers.

The Bill will be considered again late next Thursday and senior ministers, including Lord Whitelaw, the Conservative leader, will be there to try to ensure that it gets through. They will attempt to see that a quorum is present late. Lord Whitelaw would also be entitled to interrupt any peer whom it was felt had been talking long enough, but he would not have the power to stop him altogether.

That could only be done by the passage of a motion, as happened during the Canada Bill several years ago, saying that "the noble lord be no longer heard".

The Bill is a private member's measure, although backed by the Government and drafted with Home Office help, and has only limited time available to it.

Simpler rules sought over footpaths

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A Bill to simplify the procedure for diverting and creating new footpaths, is to be introduced in the Commons on Wednesday by Mr Tony Baldry, Conservative MP for Banbury.

Mr Baldry, who describes himself as a keen walker, says that his aim is to improve public access to the countryside and reduce conflicts with farmers.

For historic reasons many footpaths go across fields rather than round them, he says. Farmers tend not to take the initiative in lifting them diverted because of red tape and costs.

The Bill proposes that county councils should have powers to divert paths, without the need for public inquiries to objections. Mr Baldry also wants more new paths along, for example, disused railway lines.

Meanwhile, farmers and landowners' organizations have welcomed a call by Mr Alan

Mattingly, secretary of the Ramblers' Association, for farmers and conservationists to make peace.

At a meeting in Finchley, north London, last Thursday, Mr Mattingly said that there was still goodwill towards farming among ramblers and other conservationists.

There was agreement on the need to protect Green Belts, and rural services such as public transport; to control the spread of conifer afforestation in the uplands; and to oppose large scale developments, such as the proposed third London airport at Stansted.

Mr Mattingly said that there was also scope for agreement on reducing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides; redirecting farming subsidies to conserve the countryside; giving more aid to small and part-time farmers; and less to the "barley barons", keeping footpaths clear and well marked.

Rejected woman hits Rolls

A woman who was rejected by a lover hit his red Rolls-Royce with a steel-tipped high-heeled shoe. Bath magistrates were told yesterday. It would cost £1,700 to repair the car.

Sally Nicholson, aged 25 and unemployed, of Springfield Close, Twerton, Bath, was given a conditional discharge after she admitted criminal damage. Mr Andrew Macfarlane, said: "This was not mindless vandalism, it was an act of passion, done without thought for what she was doing because of the extraordinary circumstances."

She had known the owner of the car, Mr James Dunn, aged 45, a former Conservative councillor, of The Circus, Bath, for some time.

She was cited in his divorce. "That led her to believe there was some future in the relationship."

Mr Macfarlane said that Mr Dunn was associating with another woman and had taken advantage of Miss Nicholson for a long time.

After he had failed to meet her one night she called at Mr Dunn's home at 2.30 in the morning and the other woman opened the door. Miss Nicholson was told to go away. "That led to her mindlessly doing this act," Mr Macfarlane said.

Court reprieve for disputing mourners

Three widows and a father who had faced jail for planting flowers on graves of their relatives were granted a temporary reprieve in the High Court in London yesterday because they had not been properly served with precise details of their alleged offences.

North Bedfordshire Borough Council had sought to commit the four, all Italian-born, for breaches of injunctions granted in April last year forbidding them fencing-off or placing memorials on the graves in the council-run Bedford Cemetery, which is grassed-over.

Mr Justice Warner told them yesterday dismissing the case that if they did not comply with the order, their council would once again ask for them to be jailed.

Mr Nicholas Patten, for the council, had told the court the

Further Cyprus secrets charge

Another serviceman based in Cyprus has been charged under the Official Secrets Act, Lance Corporal Anthony Alexander Glass, aged 31, who is stationed at RAF Episcopi, was charged under Section 1 of the Act, and was remanded in custody by Bow Street magistrates court to appear again in a week with seven airmen similarly charged and an eighth accused under Section 2 of the Act.

Air-sea aid for hold schooner

Emergency pumps had to be flown to the tall ship *Stena of Sitoo* after she was holed below the waterline 25 miles out in the North Sea yesterday.

A Royal Navy warship went alongside the crippled ship as her crew of nine, including charter passengers, tried to stem the leak.

The wooden-hulled schooner, which was built 38 years ago and is based at Ipswich, was sailing from Amsterdam to Lowestoft, Suffolk, when her master radioed for extra pumps.

A helicopter flew out to the scene and the frigate *Ambuscade* stood by until a lifeboat arrived to tow the 107ft ship into Harwich, Essex.

The schooner, which is chartered out for £300 a week sail training holidays and has taken part in many tall ships races got into difficulties at dawn.

A spokesman for Thames coastguards said that the nine aboard the vessel were suffering from sea sickness and fatigue but had volunteered to stay with the ship until she was towed to safety.

Mr John Beard, of Oysteworld Sailing Holidays, of Ipswich, said: "I do not think there was any serious danger that she would sink."

Mrs Hilary Levy, co-owner of the ship, said: "Two of the crew were thrown from the bunks and I was woken up by a big bang. We must have hit

TV show helps death hunt

Nottinghamshire police have been given new leads in the hunt for the killer of Colette Arun, aged 16, after the case was featured on BBC 1's first *Crimewatch* programme on Thursday.

The girl, a trainee hairdresser, was strangled and sexually assaulted near her home in Keyworth, Nottingham, last October. The programme asks viewers to help with unsolved crimes.

Gulf war brings down egg prices

Egg prices have fallen by as much as 10 per cent in the last month, largely because of the Gulf War. Supplies from Finland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, normally destined for the Middle East, have been diverted to the EEC, causing a glut.

Man, 103, dies

Mr Sam Loveridge, a retired farmer, has died aged 103 - less than a week after celebrating his eightieth wedding anniversary - at Curry River, Somerset. He married Annie, now aged 99, on June 1, 1904.

Death and glory on the TT circuit

By Paul Chudecki

The Isle of Man Tourist Trophy course, which yesterday saw the finish of the 66th event since motorcycling began on the island in 1907, claimed the lives of four riders over the annual fortnight of racing.

One was a side-car rider killed during practice, the others were spectators riding around the island. It is among the motor cycling spectators that the death rate is usually highest.

The TT is the last and most demanding of the great road races, and regarded by many as the ultimate test of a rider's courage and skill. Though no longer with Grand Prix status it is still a world championship round, with prize money totaling £250,000. The 350 competitors, both amateur and professional, contest the races aboard machines varying in class size from 125cc up to 1,000cc.

Sadly it has become traditional for the TT races to receive publicity only when someone is killed. Many great

names have raced in the TT, among them the English rider and six times world champion Geoff Duke as well as Mike Hailwood, Phil Read, John Surtees, Jack Findlay and Mick Grant.

Other famous names, such as Britain's Barry Sheene, who raced there in 1970, and Kenny Roberts the American, have refused to compete, regarding the circuit as too dangerous, although Sheene believes it should be kept open for those who think otherwise.

But the British rider Mick Grant, a contemporary of Sheene and Roberts, has called it "the finest race in the world".

Lap speeds have increased from the 38 miles per hour of the early years to the 118.48mph set by the Ulsterman Joey Dunlop during the 500cc TT last Monday. The machines reach speeds of 170 to 180mph on the faster stretches of the course.

Since 1907, 132 riders have been killed while practising or

competing on the demanding 37.7 mile circuit. That figure is high, but it represents only 0.8 per cent of the 17,000 who have taken part. As in every motor sport, they are aware of the risks of the race, run on twisting, normally public roads complete with telegraph poles, lamp posts, garden walls, pavements, trees and gateposts.

But more worrying is the death rate among the followers of motorcycling who go to watch the TT and who, either between races or on their way to the event, involve themselves in accidents while trying in vain to emulate their heroes. One non-race day has become known as "mad Sunday" as speed-drunk fans take to the roads.

Exact figures are not available because the Manx coroner is not prepared to release them, but one police chief inspector estimates that about three spectators die for every competitor.

Race reports, page 28

Once, well-founded country estates in the West Country were an exclusive preserve of the very rich. Clowance, a great 17th century park in Cornwall, now extends through timeshare, of unusually attractive, luxury lodges.

It is a private place of woods, rolling meadows, lakes, with a fine old listed mansion at its centre.

WHAT IS TIME OWNERSHIP?

Time ownership offers the benefits of having your own share in

OWN A SHARE OF A CORNISH COUNTRY ESTATE FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ESTATE CAR.

a luxury property with none of the disadvantages.

You buy the exclusive use of a Clowance lodge for a specific week (or weeks) for 80 years.

centre, tennis and squash courts are planned for Clowance. So too are restaurants, bars and swimming pools.

The climate is so mild daffodils flower at Christmas. It is possible to enjoy Clowance any time of the year.

Each lodge enjoys its own secluded setting, many with a view across to the lake. But it is a luxurious seclusion.

Each lodge is constructed and fitted out to the highest standards.

Appliances are by Bosch. The colour TV/Video and hi-fi are Bang & Olufsen.

Most have a sauna and whirlpool bath. All have a patio with barbecue.

SOUNDS ATTRACTIVE NOW. WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A professional management team will look after your investment, in every way.

In addition, as Clowance is one of the members of

Interval International, you'll also have the freedom to exchange your lodge with other time owners in over 350 locations worldwide.

You'll find full details about Clowance in a full-colour brochure which we will send to you.

You can also inspect Clowance whenever you like. (We can arrange visits at preferential rates.)

One visit should provide all the reasons why you should share in Clowance. And all the reasons are more convincing than words.

Please post coupon to: Clowance plc, FREEPOST (no stamp required), Clowance House, Frazee-an-Beeble, Camborne, Cornwall, TR14 0BR. OR TELEPHONE: PRAZE (0209) 831111.

I'm very interested in time-ownership at Clowance. Please send me a brochure.

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TIME SHARE IN THE HEART OF CORNWALL.

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AT CLOWANCE THE EMPHASIS IS ON LUXURIOUS COMFORT.

The cost is a mere fraction of the property's true value as you only pay for the weeks you'll be there.

The only additional cost is a small maintenance charge from £65 annually.

TELL ME MORE ABOUT CLOWANCE

The great park of Clowance covers 95 acres. It is set in what arguably is the finest scenery in Cornwall.

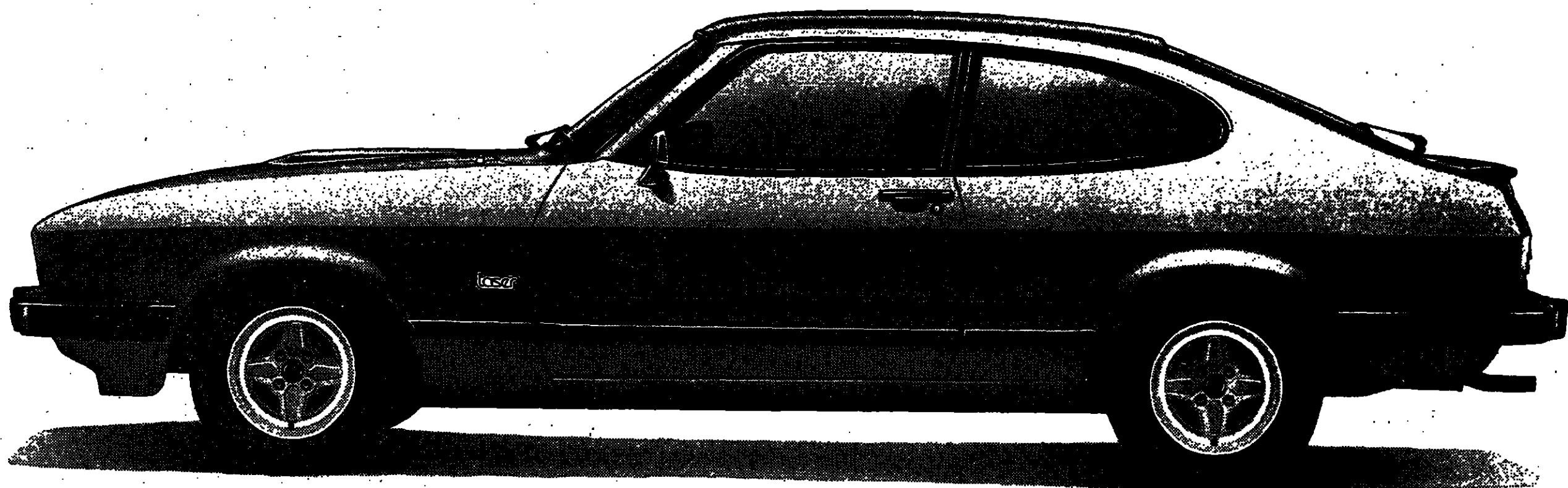
The prevailing atmosphere is one of peace and tranquility.

Yet for those who love sport every form of water sport is nearby. Both coasts are within 6 miles. A leisure

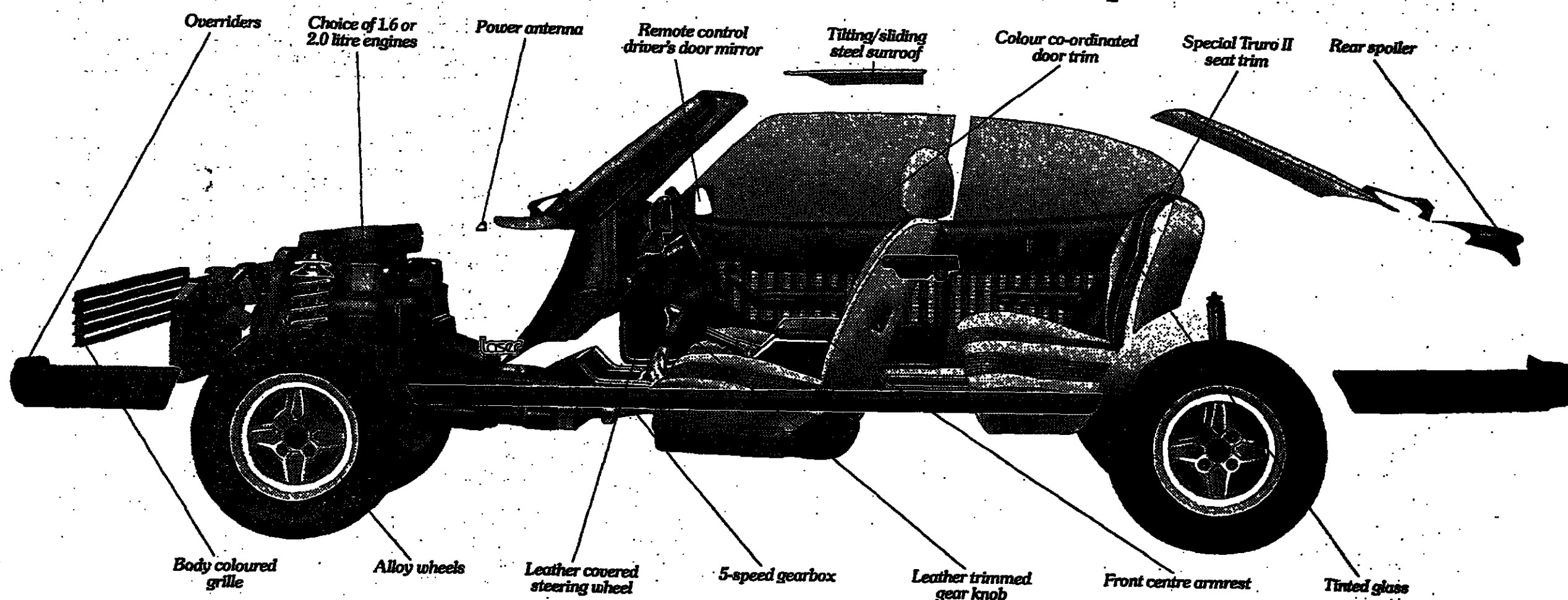
CELTIC CROSS AT CLOWANCE DATED c.10th CENTURY

SETTING NEW STANDARDS

A Capri. And then some.



The new Capri Laser. A lot to show for your money.



It has an amazing history, the Ford Capri.

Dozens of cars have challenged it. Most of them are long forgotten.

But today that Capri magic is stronger than ever.

A low-slung coupe with a racing pedigree that includes outright victories in the Spa 24 hour race and the British Saloon Car Championship, it's one of the last of the traditional Grand Tourers.

The car featured here is a brand new model called the Laser – a special edition even by Capri standards.

You'll know one when you see one by its colour scheme. The grille and the

door mirrors are painted the same colour as the body and there's a distinctive side stripe and badge. Tinted glass is standard.

And those wide, four spoke alloy wheels and the rear spoiler add to the purposeful appearance of the car.

It looks even better from the inside.

The Capri is one of those cars that you get down into and look out of over a long, sleek bonnet. This conceals a 1.6 or 2.0 litre engine – the choice is yours.

The dashboard has a full complement of instruments with clear round dials.

The steering wheel has a leather rim. And, a nice touch of luxury this, the gear lever has a leather trimmed knob.

The five speed gearbox is standard.

The upholstery is specially designed for the car, and colour co-ordinated throughout and there's a centre armrest between the front seats.

Even the sunroof is standard. It tilts or slides.

So how much does all this cost?

Probably rather less than you expect.

The 1.6 is just £5,990*.

Not only that, but right now your Ford dealer can do a great deal to help you buy one.

So why not drop in and have a chat about it. Even if you don't buy a Laser, you might be tempted by another Capri.

SPORTING DIARY

Calypso hit for six

The on-pitch battle between England and the West Indies has spread to the hallowed fields of the bit parade. The West Indian cricket team are releasing a pop record on Monday week, and a rival label is trying to tempt England into counter-attack.

"The West Indies are back in town" is a haunting ditty in the soca style, a particularly rapid form of calypso that is Trinidad's national dance music. Gordon Greenidge is the lead singer of a song that borrows the tunes of *Jamaica Farewell* and *The Banana Boat Song*, with words by Lance Percival. It begins:

Down the way where the skies are grey
And the rain falls daily on the umpire's head,
We've arrived with the Captain Clive
The cricket team Englishmen fear and dread.
Chorus: "Glad to say, we're in the UK
West Indian batsmen can bat all day."

The record is in with a chance of a top ten place, say Island Records. The aforesaid Englishmen have been approached for a riposte, but it is hard to see the project getting beyond the talking stage. Island seem to have backed the summer's winner.

Now it can be revealed: the most difficult bowler Ian Botham has ever faced. It is his best team mate, Viv Richards: "I couldn't live it down, getting bowled by him."

Late bets

Derby day is the day for silly bets, but they don't come much sillier than the punter who, on hearing that a steward's inquiry was to be held after the race, approached a bookie with a £1,000 in notes, waging that Fat Eddery and El Gran Senor would win the race on an objection. The bookie gave him £2. That rounded off a lovely day for every bookmaker on the course.

Bonny Buddy

Lambeth Palace is not renowned as a centre of sporting emotions, but it is possible that a ripple of trepidation has been felt there in recent weeks. For East Fife has risen from the Scottish second division to the first, arousing memories of 1938, when they became the first second division club to win the Scottish Cup. The side they defeated was Kilmarnock, and Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was in his youth a devoted Kilmarnock supporter. In fact His Grace confesses that he was wont to encourage the then centre forward, Bud Maxwell, with the stirring cry: "Doon the middle, Buddy boy!"

Struck out

Taking defeat with a cheery shrug is not the attitude that appeals to George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees baseball team. He was not pleased when the coaches told him that the Yankees, on being defeated by a theoretically inferior side, failed to spend the night gnashing their teeth and vowing to improve. In fact, they sat about in the players' lounge for a couple of hours watching telly. They won't do that again. When the players went on tour, Steinbrenner removed all the player's "leisure facilities" and turned the player's lounge into a recreation room - for the coaches.

Being given the best name in boxing history is a rare honour. Bash Ali of Nigeria has failed to win the World Boxing Council cruiserweight title. Carlos Delon outpointed him over 12 rounds.

War games

The African Champion's Cup has been torn by passions that neither diplomats nor soldiers can allay. The match between Sango Balende of Zaire and FC 105 of Gabon was abandoned after Sango's substitute goalkeeper left the bench in an attempt to launch an assault on the referee. The Gabonese military intervened. Sango walked off and not even Zaire's ambassador to Gabon could persuade them back on the pitch. The match was abandoned with the score 2-2 on aggregate. Two weeks ago, another match in the same competition, between Zamalek of Egypt and Gor Mahia of Kenya was abandoned after the Kenyans started snuffling with the referee, and got themselves disqualified.

Passed over

The Women's Football Association has made a great leap forward. It is now affiliated with the FA, following instructions from FIFA, the international governing body. Perhaps it will improve our current showing: the England women's team recently got to the final of the inaugural European championship. Their attempts to find a London ground for the match failed, and they were accommodated by Luton Town, drew 1-1 on aggregate, but lost 4-3 on penalties. The WFA secretary, Linda Whitchurch, expressed her disappointment: "The women's game is less physical, but more skilful." No chance of women playing for Liverpool, or even Chelsea, however: the FA chairman, Bert Millichip, said: "We stick by the High Court ruling of six years ago which barred girls from playing with boys after the age of 11."

Simon Barnes

The century's greatest existentialist often asked to be forewarned if close to death. But, as Simone de Beauvoir reveals in a forthcoming memoir, Sartre's fatal cancer was kept from him throughout those tense final days four years ago

My adieu to Jean-Paul

Harmony: Sartre and de Beauvoir in 1970



I was more or less anaesthetized by Valium and braced tant in my determination not to collapse. I told myself that this was exactly the funeral Sartre had wanted, and that he would never know about it

of going to Belle-Ile. I cancelled the rooms. But they did bring him back to a room, bigger and lighter than the first. "This is fine," he told me, "because now I'm quite near home." He still had a vague belief that at first he had been taken to hospital in a suburb of Paris. He seemed more and more weary; he began to have bedsores, and his bladder functioned badly. From time to time I left his room so that a visitor might come in. When I did so I went and sat in a waiting room. It was there that I overheard Dr Housset and another doctor talking, and they used the word "uremia". I understood that there was no hope for Sartre and I knew that uremia - often brought hidden suffering with it; I burst into tears and flung myself into Housset's arms. "Promise me that he won't know he's dying, that he won't go through any mental anguish, that he won't have any pain!" I promise you that, Madame," he said gravely. A little later, when I had gone back to Sartre's room, he called me. In the corridor he said, "I want you to know that my promise was not mere words. I shall keep it."

Afterwards the doctors told me that because his kidneys were no longer adequately supplied with blood, they no longer functioned. Sartre still passed urine, but without eliminating urea. An operation would have been needed to save one kidney, but he had not the strength to bear it.

He did not suffer during the few days that followed: "There's just one disagreeable moment," he told me, "and that's when they dress my bedsores in the morning. But that's all." These bedsores were horrifying to see (but fortunately they were hidden from him) - great purplish-blue and reddened patches. In fact, since the blood did not circulate properly, gangrene had attacked his flesh.

He slept a great deal, but he still spoke to me lucidly. At times it almost seemed that he hoped to get well. But I saw that he knew the end was near and that the knowledge did

not overwhelm him. His only anxiety was the one that had tormented him these years - the lack of money. The next day, with closed eyes, he took me by the wrist and said, "I love you very much, my dear Sartre." On April 14 he was asleep when I came; he woke and said a few words without opening his eyes, then he held up his lips to me.

I kissed his mouth and his cheek. He went back to sleep. These words and these actions were unusual for him; they were obviously related to the prospect of his death. Some months later I met Dr Housset as I had hoped I should, and he told me that Sartre had sometimes asked him questions. "How will it all end? What is going to happen to me?" It was not death that made him uneasy; it was his brain. He had undoubtedly felt the coming of death, but without anguish. No doubt the euphoric inducing medicines they had given him contributed to this peaceful state of mind. But above all he had always borne what happened to him with moderation and constancy. He still passionately loved living, but was thoroughly used to the idea of death, even though he pushed back its time until he would be 80.

On the morning of Tuesday, April 15, when as usual I asked whether Sartre had slept well, the nurse replied "Yes. But..." I hurried over at once. He was asleep and breathing quite strongly; he was obviously in a coma, and he had been since the evening before. I stayed there for hours, watching him. At about six I made way for Arlette, asking her to telephone if anything happened. At nine the telephone rang. She said, "It's over." I came to see Sylvie. He looked just the same; but he no longer breathed.

Sartre had often told me that he did not wish to be buried at the Pere Lachaise cemetery between his mother and stepfather; he wanted to be cremated. We decided to bury him provisionally in the Montparnasse graveyard, from which he

would be taken to the Pere Lachaise for the cremation; his ashes would be brought back and placed in a permanent tomb in the Montparnasse graveyard.

At one point I asked to be left alone with Sartre, and I made as if to lie down beside him under the sheet. A nurse stopped me. "No. Take care... the gangrene." It was then that I understood the real nature of the bedsores. I lay on top of the sheet and I slept a little.

At first the funeral was fixed for Friday, but then it was changed to Saturday so that more people could attend. Giscard d'Estaing let it be known that he knew Sartre would not have wished for a national funeral, but that he offered to pay the expenses. We refused. He made a point of paying his respects to Sartre's remains.

On Saturday morning we gathered in the lecture theatre where Sartre was laid out, his face uncovered, stiff and cold in his fine clothes. I got into the hearse. Before us there was a car covered with splendid sheaves of flowers and wreaths. A kind of minibus carried those friends who were old or unable to walk far. A huge crowd followed - about 50,000 people, most of them young. There were some who rapped on the hearse windows; these were usually photographers leaning their cameras against the glass to take me unawares. Around it people we did not know spontaneously linked hands, making a chain. All the way the crowd was orderly and warmly sympathetic, generally speaking.

I saw nothing. I was more or less anaesthetized by Valium and braced tant in my determination not to collapse. I told myself that this was exactly the funeral Sartre had wanted, and that he would never know about it. When I got out of the hearse the coffin was ready at the bottom of the tomb. I asked for a chair and I sat there at the edge of the open grave, my mind a blank. I saw people who had climbed on to walls, on to tombs; a vague swarming mass. I stood up to go back to the car. It was only ten yards away but the crowd was so dense that I thought I should be smothered.

On Wednesday morning there was the cremation at the Pere Lachaise and I was too exhausted to go. I slept and - I cannot tell how - I fell out of bed and remained there in a sitting position on the carpet. I was delirious. I had pneumonia. I got over it in two weeks.

Sartre's ashes were brought to the Montparnasse cemetery. Every day unknown hands lay little bunches of fresh flowers on his grave.

There is one question that I have not asked myself. I admit, it will perhaps occur to the reader. Should I not have warned Sartre of the imminence of his death? When he was in hospital, weakened and without resilience, all I thought of was hiding the gravity of his condition from him. But before that? He had always told me that in the event of cancer or any other incurable disease he was not to know. Yet his was an ambiguous case. He was "in danger," but would he hold out another ten years, as he had wished, or would everything be over in a year or two? Nobody knew. He had no arrangements to make; he could not have taken better care of himself. And he loved living. He had already found it hard enough to accept his blindness and his infirmities. If he had been more exactly aware of the threat that hung over him, it would only have darkened his last years without doing any good. In any case, like him, I wavered between dread and hope. My silence did not separate us.

His death does separate us. My death will not bring us together again. That is how things are. It is in self-splendour that we were able to live our lives in harmony for so long.

Extracted from *Adieux*, a farewell to Sartre by Simone de Beauvoir, to be published by Andre Deutsch in association with Weidenfeld & Nicholson on June 18, price £14.95.

Amritsar - Gandhi's Falklands factor?

Delhi Mrs Gandhi can justifiably feel a swell of satisfaction over her long delayed decision to send in troops to clean out the Golden Temple in Amritsar and other centres of Sikh extremism. "In these matters you can never win," she said this week after being accused of both being too tough and not tough enough. But there is little doubt that her action has met with almost universal approval among the Indian people.

The Communist Party of India has been vocal in its support. The other opposition parties so far have been keeping silent, but the newspapers which may generally be counted on to oppose her have been as fulsome in their praise as those which constantly support her.

The generally hostile *Indian Express*, which has India's biggest circulation, described the assault on the temple as a "swift, clean surgical operation." But it went on to say the action should not be taken as a victory for Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) party and, by inference, a setback for the opposition.

But that exactly is what it is. This is election year, and every government action is bound to be measured in terms of its effect on the voters. Mrs Gandhi now appears to be in much the same position as

Mrs Thatcher after the Falklands war. In Mrs Gandhi's case there does not seem to be much criticism of the boldness of her response except from squeamish foreign journalists who in any case are being kept well away from the scene.

While the impact of her action cannot yet be measured, she can be sure of a heartfelt vote of thanks from Hindus in the north-west.

Mrs Gandhi has often been accused of pandering to the Hindus to curry votes along communal lines. The accusation does not really hold water since, if she did so nationally, she would lose the Muslim vote which has been a mainstay of her party.

In fact her action in the Punjab represents a major blow against communalism in favour of secularism. It is equally a blow against regional secessionism in favour of the maintenance of India's unity. But it was a close-run thing. The period of apparent disinterest in dealing with the terror allowed Sikh communalism to grow. At the same time the burgeoning frustration felt by many Sikhs at this seeming inability to come to terms fed the demand for secession and made almost respectable the call for establishment of "Khalistan", the land of the pure.

The Sikh communal terror in turn fed Hindu communalism, particularly over the border in Haryana, the Hindu state that was carved out of greater Punjab after the previous Akali agitation.

While the seizure of the Golden Temple will no doubt give deep satisfaction to the Hindu communalists it could deal a death blow to Sikh communalism and secessionism, and so to communalism and secessionism in other parts of the country where regional and religious feelings are strong.

But for this to happen Mrs Gandhi needs to manoeuvre exceptionally carefully. A false step could lead to a further inflammation of Sikh communal feeling and further Bhindranvaldes could arise from the ashes of the old.

First she must dispel all suspicion about the army's actions in the temple. This she can do by opening Amritsar and the temple to the press as soon as possible, and by allowing the foreign press back into the state. At the same time the draconian regulations imposed on the press within the Punjab should be removed before they become instruments of oppression.

Second she should ensure that the second phase of the military action - the rooting out of arms and

terrorists from places other than the gurdwaras, the Sikh temples - does not itself become oppressive.

Third she must deal swiftly with the leaders of the peaceful agitation to settle the dispute, so that no further trust for dissension exists. The leaders of the agitation are at present detained under the National Security Act. The opportunity should be taken to urge upon them the virtues of compromise, and to be magnanimous in return.

In her broadcast to the nation before the troops went into the holy complex Mrs Gandhi outlined in some detail the Akali Dal's demands and the government's response to them. There is very little difference between them now, and a close associate of hers made it clear to me recently that a settlement was actually put together in February only to be blown apart by Bhindranvalde's followers.

If that can be revived, if the Sikhs can be satisfied that they have gained the justice they feel they have lacked, if peace breaks out in Punjab, then Mrs Gandhi will have won a major victory... and probably the election too.

Michael Hamlyn

Woodrow Wyatt

Democracy: it's up to the Lords

On June 19 the House of Lords will debate an amendment to the Trade Union Bill requiring union executives to be elected by secret home postal ballots. The amendment will have the support of a group of Conservative, Liberal and SDP peers - and possibly some on the cross-benches. It will be opposed by Labour peers in creditable collusion with the Government. That is part of the deal between the Department of Employment and the General Council of the TUC through which the Government hopes to get some acquiescence for the rest of its Bill.

The General Council is against such ballots because many of its members would not be where they are today if that were the general practice. Axious to have good relations with the TUC, Employment Department officials have persuaded Tory ministers, who *ipso facto* do not understand the working of trade unions, that postal ballots are neither desirable nor practicable.

Much play is made of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades (FTATU) Union, which uses postal ballots. In 1976, Mr E. Rubner, a secretary, was elected general secretary, and in 1981 he was re-elected for a further five years. So, it is claimed, postal ballots do not automatically keep out extremists. But no-one ever said they always would. The point is that they give union members a genuinely democratic chance to vote for whoever they want, whether he be a Communist, Trotskyist, or believer in any other political creed.

The FTATU is a small, declining union of about 60,000 members. It has long had a strong communist influence, particularly in London, and no doubt the general secretary does a good job for his members. But it does not matter who holds that office in a tiny union which makes no national impact and whose block vote counts for little at the Labour Party conference. It is what is done by the big unions, in key positions in the country, that matters. Hardly any hold secret postal ballots but have varieties of election procedures which are open to manipulation by extremists.

The Government has long shown that it thinks postal ballots are the best method by offering to pay for them. Therefore its argument that ballots could be undesirable must be insincere. It falls back on the impracticability argument.

Many unions have no records of their members and their home addresses, and some have incomplete ones. It is claimed that home postal ballots would not be feasible. But unions claim a voice in running the economy and affiliate to the Labour Party on the basis of how many members pay the political levy. How can they do that if they do not even know who their members are or where they live?

The engineers' and the electricians' unions put members' names and addresses on a computer. This does not ensure total accuracy, because of members' changes of

address, but it produces an acceptably complete electoral register far better than that given by any other system. If home postal ballots were compulsory, they could be financed by the government in the same way as postal charges, and a two-year period, say, could be allowed before they were introduced.

It is argued that workplace ballots, prescribed under the Trade Union Bill as an alternative way of electing union officials is better than the postal method. That may sometimes be so. But workplace ballots, conducted by local officials, are notoriously open to manipulation and intimidation. The miners' pithead ballots, taken as a model by the Department of Employment, are highly suspect when the contest is narrow. And a miner requested by a jeering mob to show how he is voting before he puts his ballot paper in the box is not a free agent.

In the largest Civil Service union, the CPSA, and in others such as the Transport and General Workers, the rail unions, the shop workers' union, the Post Office and Engineering union, there are hundreds of workplace ballots. Independent supercharges of ballots there is impracticable.

The Government answer to this is that an aggrieved member has the right to resort to the courts. He can, if he is prepared to pay the costs, spend years of his life on the legal processes and suffer intimidation and harassment on the way. Why should the ordinary union member be asked to go through all this?

The obvious answer is to have a small quango to supervise elections of union officials - which are as important as local council elections. The quango should receive from the union lists of members and their addresses, and send out ballot papers with pre-paid envelopes to be returned for a count of the votes. The quango should deal with complaints of non-receipt of ballot papers or irregularities, and should be empowered to make spot checks of the lists held at union headquarters to guard against any falsifications.

It is all so simple that it is incomprehensible that anyone with democratic instincts should resist it. Not all quangos are bad; some are positively helpful. The opinion polls show that the great majority of trade union members wish to receive their ballot papers at home, where they can study them calmly and without pressure. There is no reason why election addresses of the candidates should not be sent with the ballot paper.

The Lords have often rallied to democracy. On June 19 they should do so again, and not be put off by the Government whips and their allies, the Labour Party and the TUC.

The Government says that if its patchwork system proves unsatisfactory, it will look at it again in two or three years time. Why not get it right now before the Trade Union Bill becomes law?

Alan Franks

Copperplate with a Golding touch

William Golding, rather incongruously, turned into the Lord of the Flies on Thursday. It happened at Blackwell's bookshop in Oxford - where else? - at the stroke of noon, when Broad Street was bathed in the dazzling sunshine that always waits for Finals week.

The Nobel prizewinner was doing the penance of all great living authors - a signing. By 11.45 a snake of admirers had formed outside the display window that had been gilded with Golding. It coiled back toward the pavement of the Broad toward the King's Arms, where young people in subfusc, their faces grey with study, fortified themselves for the last papers.

Golding himself was genial. He no doubt objected to being roused from his ruminations in Wiltshire, where he is completing his latest manuscript; but if there was resentment here, it was keeping itself to itself.

Shortly after taking his seat opposite the cash desk, he was signed by a camera-hung crowd from Michigan. "Say, honey, look who's over there," said the husband. "George Bernard Shaw."

"Oh, yeah, the noo Poet Lor'lyt," the wife replied, with the zeal of a tourist stumbling on the ultimate monument. The general view was that Oxford had seen nothing like it since E. F. came to the BBC.

What a thing is a signing, a peculiarly comatose spectacle in which the man of letters, embarrassed by his fame, sits at a public desk while people who studied him for O-level file reverently past, too awed to speak. Silence all the way. Except for the Americans, that is: "Say, Mr Golding, can yer put the date in?"

"I think I can manage that. Where are we?"

"Seven, six, eighty-four. I guess."

"Why, yes. There you are."

"And the place, if yer could."

"Oh, yes. Em..."

"Oxford."

"Oxford, yes."

"Gee, thanks."

The world of books is divided into two segments: the signers and the signees. You might say that Edward Heath is the archetype of the former - he even used to do it on trains - and Samuel Beckett of the latter. Of course, Heath, in his great signing days, was suffering from the withdrawal symptoms of post-premiership. That hand that once pumped the palms of statesmen craved some public sop for its redundancy.

Not so with Golding, ever a private man, more Beckett than

Heath. He must have been suffering from ring-rust, not having signed since. I suggested, Hatchards, circa 1969.

"No, that's wrong. I've never signed anything at Hatchards," he said. "Not even a cheque. I've signed books in Hamburg, and in Sweden, and Kent University, but that's about it."

You wouldn't have thought it. On Thursday he was running at about one signature per 12 seconds, which is a speed of 300 cph (copies per hour). That's not as good as Sir Geraint Evans, nor indeed as David Attenborough, who performs as an astonishing 600 cph. But Golding was not short-changing the customers; none of your brass capitals tailing into a blurred wash of lower-case, each character painstakingly wrought, just like some of the other writing he has been known to undertake.

It is a hazardous business, this leaving the public persona on the line. Eric Sykes came a cropper the other day when only three people turned up, and Beryl Bainbridge, while at some provincial library, was asked whether she had brought her drum-kit. And so on. Apocryphal, the lot of them, no doubt. But fiction begets fiction, and why not?

Yes, I do mind coming," said Golding. "It's the kind of thing that becomes obligatory and I'm getting a bit short-fused. The book is my prime job. I mean to say, if you're lecturing, you should be lecturing, shouldn't you?"

By 1pm the tide had begun to ebb, and Golding ("My signature is now approximating more and more to a series of circles") was looking like a jaded, but still terribly important, customs official, silently granting rights of passage to anxious travellers.

His new book, *The Paper Men* - it is self-concerned with the social exigencies of authorship - was going the best, with *Lord of the Flies* and *Darkness Visible* in second and third places. Now, for some reason, he was trading Irish verse with a customer, and writing "To W. B. Yeats" in paperback copy of *The Sparrow*.

At last, lunch, high in the rambling Blackwell's masonry, then back to his old college, Brasenose. "For a sleep, I hope," - while the third-year swots racked their younger memories in the schools building. "After dinner I'm talking to the literary society. They wanted a proper talk, but I'm just going to answer questions. Much easier that way."



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TIME TO GO TO LAW

The Lancashire miners who took the NUM to court and were awarded an injunction yesterday have set an example which the other parties to this struggle have so far signally failed to emulate. Thirteen weeks into the strike, and who can say when it will end? Is it fair of the government, the NCB, British Steel, possibly even the CEBG, and all those other industrial enterprises deprived of coal or inhibited in their distribution of it, to go on fighting this battle to the last loyalist miner and his family?

Certainly the loyalist miner is aided by the long-suffering constabulary, but at least the policeman can recognise that they are adequately and additionally compensated for their work controlling pickets. That is not the case with the loyalist miner. If he wants to work he may have police protection afforded to him, and sometimes to his family. In the case of the Lancashire and Nottinghamshire plaintiffs they were also able to receive court support against attempts to abuse union discipline by intimidating them into taking strike action which was not supported by the rule book. But these protections are small stuff compared to the daily and future intimidation with which the loyalist miner has to cope to assert his right to work. Each day he has to run the gauntlet of a picket line, which the police may restrain from physically assaulting him but which for all that is engaged in criminal intimidation. To that must be added the menace of future victimisation in the pits which will not be policed by the courts or the

constabulary. And yet, in spite of this, each day more men, in ones or twos or threes or dozens - a total of 451 returnees, recorded in Derbyshire yesterday - seem to be dribbling back. In a war of attrition these single spies are as important as battalions, provided the trend can be maintained.

Now we have the spectacle of the five transport unions again being brought into the act. Their leaders have decided not to mind their own business but to instruct their members to align themselves with the striking miners and to blockade all coal and oil movements to power stations and steel works. Their members have so far not responded to previous appeals of this kind, but even though the leaders cannot deliver their men the fact that they think they should be trying to broaden this dispute is too serious to be ignored.

One cannot and should not allow this proposal to be dismissed as the predictable background noise to the resumption of negotiations. It is clearly secondary action of the most unacceptable kind. It is not time that the courts were called in again? One can recognise that for tactical reasons to prevent unity in the NUM, it may have been thought prudent for the NCB to desist from cashing in on its injunction against the NUM, though had it done so it is hard to see how the NUM could have escaped a charge of contempt, and appropriate fines. Why should such caution now apply, in terms of the proposed secondary action, to the interests of

British Rail, British Steel, the Electricity Board or any other enterprise likely to suffer the inconvenience of this wider attempt by trade unionists to bully and coerce innocent people into siding with one section of the mine workers rather than the other?

If ever there were secondary action crying out to be identified in the courts, and to be prevented, this must be it. Faced with such threats one of these public bodies should be ready to go to court, seek an injunction, and if that is awarded, and then defied, report any breach so that the authority of the court is properly upheld even should that involve fining trade unions again and again and again until they recognise the error of their ways.

Last November at Warrington the NGA printing union learnt the hard way that coercive trade union power will not be allowed to triumph when set against the authority of the courts. That fully cost the union at least £650,000 and maybe more before all litigation is concluded. Perhaps the same lesson has to be learnt by other trade union leaders seeking to use their members as shock troops in battles which have nothing to do with them, with the punishment for defiance of the courts, if it occurs, measured not this time in tens of thousands, but in hundreds of thousands. Only then might trade union leaders understand the point Mr Len Murray was putting to them, without any thanks, that there cannot be one law for the block-vote bullies, and one for the rest of us.

DANGEROUS REMEDIES

The death in Dublin last month of a thirty year old man fifteen minutes after he had been injected with a new heart drug in the course of its being tested for safety has rightly reawakened serious misgivings about the control of such tests, not only in the Irish Republic but also in Britain. Mr Niall Rush, the son of the Irish Ambassador in Luxembourg, was an unmarried art student who had volunteered to be tested with the drug and was apparently given medical tests before he was accepted for the testing programme.

In Britain, the testing of medical drugs is in three stages after laboratory work has been completed - animal testing, followed by testing on healthy human volunteers, and finally testing on hospital patients. A drug may not, however, be tested without a certificate issued by the DHSS, as required under the Medicines Act, which is not issued until appropriate data have been collected and the drug is adjudged sufficiently safe.

It is the second stage of testing, before the licence to use the drug on hospital patients is granted, that gives chief cause for concern. Most of the seven British and eight foreign research-based drug companies operating in Britain do their own drug testing and use their own employees for it. The companies are in consequence, well placed to know about them and their state of health, and to keep them under medical review thereafter. In all, some 2,000 such volunteers are used by the companies each year. This leaves a small proportion of drug-testing volunteers to be found by special

drug-testing agencies to which investigations are contracted out. These are well under ten per cent of the total of human volunteers.

The industry itself provides various safeguards for those who submit themselves as human guinea-pigs. After the action of the drug and the purpose of the experiment has been explained to volunteers, they are usually required to sign an industry-recommended contract. In theory at least, it is assumed that as they work in the industry, they have understood the explanation, and the contract they sign gives them automatic compensation in the event of injury or death without recourse to the courts. This does not, however, exclude court action if any individual wishes it.

Yet the essential protection of the volunteers depends not on such insurance arrangements but on the work of ethical committees which determine the safety and suitability of the drugs for testing on healthy volunteers. The guidelines on which these committees run were laid down in the 1970's by the Royal College of Physicians. However, these bodies can either be the drug company's own "in-house" committee or an external and fully independent committee. Although the proportion of companies using an in-house committee has been falling, it is still essentially a question for each firm whether or not an external committee should be used.

Obviously, therefore, the first reform needed is that reference to an external committee should be compulsory before a new drug

is used on healthy volunteers. The Medicines Commission has recently been concerned with both the formation and the constitution of ethical committees and has taken the view that standards of safety must not only be good but seen to be good. They have recommended that the Royal College of Physicians should appoint a committee of its own to review, strengthen and update the present recommendations, and such a committee is now in the process of being formed. It seems highly desirable that one of its firm conclusions should be that all ethical committees on drug testing should be independent of the drug firm whose trials they are supervising. This is particularly important in the case of agencies who are not using their own employees, and if necessary the government should legislate to provide this safeguard.

Two other precautions are needed. Volunteers in future should be drawn only from the industry itself and students (including medical students) should never be used. It is plainly wrong to recruit young people who may be drawn by poverty to submit to such tests for the sake of the money. (A drug testing agency was criticized some months ago for using students in tests which were then found possibly to have long-term carcinogenic effects.) Finally, it should be mandatory that volunteers are told that they have rights in law for compensation, as well as any additional rights they may acquire from the pharmaceutical industry.

Some confusion over the financing of his campaign. He has shown that he could be a safe though uninspiring president, capable of gathering competent people around him and dealing rationally with the world. He still has a slim chance of winning if Mr Reagan makes mistakes, if he can capture the black vote, and if he can capitalize on his sixteen per cent lead among women voters. Meanwhile Senator Hart has surprised a lot of people with his string of victories culminating in California. He has shown that he can capture the imagination of many voters, particularly young professionals without strong party affiliations. Exposure has shown up flaws in his character and his organization, and he has alienated the unions and many party regulars, but if he plays his cards right he will be well placed for the 1988 election.

MR MONDALE'S FIRST TASK

The Democratic Party of the United States has arrived ragged and tired at the end of a long series of primaries and caucuses that were supposed to produce an undisputed, popularly chosen candidate for the presidential election. Instead of one candidate they have two (or three if Mr Jesse Jackson is included). Instead of unity they have division. And their front runner, Mr Mondale, has been more bruised, challenged and financially depleted than is good for him or the party. Mr Reagan's speechwriters will remember the things that were said about Mr Mondale by members of his own party.

Nevertheless, the campaign, though not particularly edifying, has had some value. It has weeded out many of the weaker candidates, including some who looked strong at first, such as Senator Glenn. It has drawn new people into political activity, including a large number of blacks mobilised by Mr Jackson. It has tested the front runners and exposed, though scarcely clarified, some of the issues now facing the country. On balance it is not been quite as wasteful and destructive as it sometimes seemed.

Mr Mondale has emerged as a formidable slugger, tough, well-organized, firm under pressure and virtually certain to get the nomination. He has made few serious mistakes, except for

some confusion over the financing of his campaign. He has shown that he could be a safe though uninspiring president, capable of gathering competent people around him and dealing rationally with the world. He still has a slim chance of winning if Mr Reagan makes mistakes, if he can capture the black vote, and if he can capitalize on his sixteen per cent lead among women voters. Meanwhile Senator Hart has surprised a lot of people with his string of victories culminating in California. He has shown that he can capture the imagination of many voters, particularly young professionals without strong party affiliations. Exposure has shown up flaws in his character and his organization, and he has alienated the unions and many party regulars, but if he plays his cards right he will be well placed for the 1988 election.

Much will depend on what he does between now and the party convention. If he decides to drop his candidacy and back Mr Mondale he will help unite the party against Mr Reagan and will thereby win the gratitude and support of party regulars whose help he will need in 1988. He is now under a lot of pressure to do this. On the other hand he might feel he was betraying the six million or so people who voted for him and the bright young enthusiasts who worked for him. He would also risk being associ-

ated with a humiliating defeat in the November election.

A compromise could be the most likely solution. He could remain nominally in the race but tone down his campaign and cease attacking Mr Mondale in the hope of using his power at the convention to influence the policy platform or maybe to bid for the vice-presidential nomination. To join Mr Mondale on the ticket, if the chance were offered, would be a gamble but on balance it would probably strengthen his chances for 1988 by bringing him back into the mainstream of the party.

A Mondale-Hart ticket could also be tempting for the party. The professionals know they need the young independents whom Senator Hart can mobilise; they also know that the polls show him to have more pulling power than Mr Mondale against Mr Reagan. Such a ticket would be weak in the South, which might rule it out, and there may now be too much bitterness between the two men for them to work convincingly together. Yet in one way or another a semblance of party unity will have to be restored if there is to be any chance of an effective campaign. Mr Mondale must look much more presidential than he does now. If he cannot unite his party nobody will believe that he could unite the country as president.

Talk unsuitable for 'The Times'?

From Mr Robert Jackson, MP for Wantage (Conservative) and MEP for Upper Thames (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Like many others, I have noted with regret the spreading stain of philistine insularity in *The Times* leader columns, but its latest manifestation - your attack (June 7) on the idea of more and better modern European-language teaching in British schools - really takes one's breath away.

The Times may not like it, but it is a fact that 56 per cent of Britain's exports now go to Western Europe, whence come 61.5 per cent of our imports (and the ratio might be better if we spoke their languages as well as they do ours).

It is also a fact - again, however much *The Times* may regret it - that the better part of our future, political, social and cultural, as well as economic, lies in the increasingly close ties which bind us to our nearest neighbours in western Europe.

And yet the proportion of school children learning, say, French to O levels has fallen from 12.4 per cent to 10.7 per cent over the past 10 years. Ministers intend to try to do something to remedy this perverse trend.

It is a pity that, in its current mood of aggressive nostalgia and xenophobic parochialism, *The Times* cannot give them the support they deserve.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT JACKSON,
House of Commons,
June 7.

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire and Wellingborough, (European Democrat (Conservative))

Monsieur, Quand j'étais Président de la Commission du Commerce Extérieur de la Grande Bretagne, on m'a raconté plusieurs exemples d'acheteurs qui ont refusé une réunion avec les vendeurs qui ne parlaient pas leur langue.

Deshalb ist ihr Vorschlag schlecht. Frankly, old boy, you can take it from me that the foreigner is a lot less suspicious if you can explain to him in his own lingo how the gadget works.

Yours sincerely,
FRED CATHERWOOD
(Chairman, British Overseas Trade Board, 1975-79),
Shire Hall,
Cambridge,
June 7.

Scope in engineering

From Dr John Brown and Mr Derek H. Roberts

Sir, The letter in your issue of May 31 from Professor Heyman and his Cambridge engineering colleagues raises two issues - the recruitment of engineers from abroad and the shortage of training places for undergraduates - which are largely unrelated.

GEC, like other electronics companies, has recruited small numbers of well qualified scientists and engineers with special skills from countries such as Australia, principally to fill posts in high technology. Movement of such staff between countries is part of the process by which technology advances and is to be welcomed.

We often bewail the brain drain when UK talent moves abroad, should we not welcome an inward movement? Incidentally, the Cambridge Department of Engineering sensibly recognises the benefit of recruitment abroad when filling its senior posts.

On the second point, the shortage of training places for undergraduates, we share the concern expressed by Professor Heyman, and we reiterate the statement, as far as GEC is concerned, that we are limiting the short-term places for undergraduates so that training budgets are being cut.

During the current academic session, GEC units are sponsoring 1,490 students on a variety of courses - most in engineering disciplines - in universities and polytechnics. For each sponsored student a programme of practical industry training and experience is provided.

In addition to sponsorship, GEC units offer vacation employment to other students and each year the total of sponsored students plus vacation students exceeds the number of graduate engineers we expect to recruit. In other words, we are contributing at least our share to the total training needs for engineering undergraduates.

A problem of recent origin is the introduction by universities such as Cambridge of mandatory training requirements. Cambridge, according to our most recent information, expects its students to complete a workshop training course of a rather traditional kind.

The nature of the work in electronics companies excludes any possibility of such a course since neither suitable equipment nor experienced staff are available. Further, such companies do believe that a course of this kind has little relevance for prospective electronic engineers.

Our suggestion to alleviate these problems is to establish direct and effective contact between industrial engineers and academics so that each may gain a better understanding of the others' problems and expectations.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BROWN,
DEREK ROBERTS,
The General Electric Company plc,
Hirst Research Centre,
East Lane,
Wembley,
Middlesex,
May 31.

Historicity and Christian orthodoxy

From Professor E. D. A. Hulmes and others

Sir, You have called the difference of opinion between Professor Jenkins and his critics "the clash between conflicting creeds". We wonder if it really amounts to this, on the basis of the evidence produced so far. It is important to know.

As Catholic Christians concerned about the implications of this kind of debate for increasing co-operation among the different churches, we invite Professor Jenkins to respond to the reasonable challenge presented to him by your Religious Affairs Correspondent (May 14). The challenge is by no means a new one, but the passage of time has not dulled its edge.

That there is a substantial and intellectually responsible case for building a Christian orthodoxy upon the Resurrection as an event in history is not in dispute. The question is whether a Christian orthodoxy can be constructed on a denial of the historicity of the Resurrection. There must come a point in the development of doctrine which represents an unacceptable departure into the unknown territory of heresy.

If the Dean of Durham (May 23) is correct in his contribution to the discussion that the differences between the professor and his critics are more apparent than real, any misunderstandings can be speedily removed by the Bishop-designate himself.

At the same time a problem remains. It is the problem of reconciling the traditional beliefs of Christians down the centuries to the present day with the possibility that all of them have been cruelly deceived.

Germany then and now

From Mr R. Görner

Sir, Stating the obvious is sometimes a sheer necessity. The author of the leader, "D-Day's absent actors" (June 4) gave a courageous example of this sort in his comment on this year's highly questionable (and in fact controversial) D-Day celebrations.

I would like to thank him for his balanced comment and especially for his remark that West Germany is by no means identical with Hitler's Germany. West Germany's contribution to a new Europe is deeply serious and constructive.

What harm would it have done to invite West German officials to these celebrations? Tradition is only meaningful if it develops itself within and not against time.

I think it is symbolic enough that the second elections to the European Parliament will coincide with the West Germans' "national" Memorial Day on June 17; this is the day on which the East Germans rose against the communist regime in 1953, the very day on which millions lost their lives and millions were left homeless.

The vast majority in West Germany has learnt how to replace ideologically motivated nationalism by supra-national responsibility on behalf of humanity.

RÜDIGER GÖRNER,
5 Lyndhurst Gardens, NW3,
June 5.

From Mr Ronald Gray

Sir, Shame on *The Times* today (leader, June 4). You say that the millions of Soviet citizens who died, who were tortured, who were buried in ovens, who fought, who suffered under German invasion, have less of a case than the Germans who invaded them for being represented at the Normandy celebrations! What an obscene re-writing of history.

Kabul death sentence

From Mr John M. Charap and others

Sir, On May 23, 1984, Dr Mohammed Younis Akbari was sentenced to death in Afghanistan. The sentence has to be confirmed by the Presidium of the ruling Revolutionary Council, but Dr Akbari has no right of judicial appeal.

Dr Akbari, who was born in 1943 in the Panjshir, Afghanistan, was arrested in Kabul on April 27, 1983, and held incommunicado for almost a year by agents of the KHAD (security police) before being moved to prison, where he was permitted to correspond with his family.

On May 23, 1984, he was tried by a revolutionary court in Kabul on charges of membership of an illegal political organisation and of receiving money from the People's Republic of China in order to buy arms. While Dr Akbari was condemned to death, one other defendant was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Dr Akbari, who is married and has four children, was a Unesco scholar at Moscow University from 1965 to 1974, where he obtained a D.Phil (doctorate) in nuclear physics. Believed to be Afghanistan's only nuclear physicist, he joined the staff of Kabul University's physics department and then transferred to Jalalabad University's physics department in 1974. It appears that he was suspended from his post in 1979.

We are extremely concerned at the sentence passed on Dr Akbari and would ask that the Afghan Embassy urge Afghanistan's President, Babrak Karmal, and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, to consider clemency for Dr Akbari.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. CHARAP,
ALFRED DUBS,
SAM EDWARDS,
DAVID ENNALS,
HOME OF THE HIRSEL,
T. W. B. KIBBLE,
ELIZABETH M. WINTER,
Honorary Secretary,
AKBARI Clemency Campaign,
17 The Drive Mansions,
Fulham Road, SW6,
June 4.

Common language of architecture

From Mr Richard Rogers

Sir, Modern architecture is in danger of being obliterated by an indiscriminate wave of nostalgia.

There is a substantial difference between the architects and planners who have contributed to the erosion of our environment, and the work of great modernists such as Kahn, Aalto, Wright, Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and, in England, Stirling, Foster and Lubetkin, whose architecture includes the use of a diverse range of materials and stylistic expressions.

The recognition of this difference is imperative if we are to identify the problem and propose a solution.

Artistic development has never stood still. Consensus alone has never produced a great work of art, though public understanding and involvement, together with enlightened patronage, has. This does not mean that the majority of the public dislike modern architecture. For example, more people visit the Centre Pompidou than the Louvre and Eiffel Tower combined.

History repeats itself. The same outcry was heard when the architects of the Renaissance broke away from their medieval forebears and built great free-standing revolutionary buildings amongst the traditional continuous texture of the medieval city.

Today these buildings are considered masterpieces, and it is exactly this wonderful juxtaposition reflecting different beliefs which enhances these cities today, for great art of different periods has a common language which bridges time.

A better understanding of history is essential, but uninformed criticism and the romanticising of the past are not the ways to build a better environment for today.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ROGERS,
Richard Rogers & Partners Ltd,
49 Princes Place,
Holland Park, W11,
June 7.

From Mr Paul Jennings

Sir, If the Fine Art Commission's own chief (June 6) thinks that curves are "cosmetic", good grief!

He is writing off men like Sir Christopher Wren: Do all architects share this belief? Yours faithfully,

PAUL JENNINGS,
Hill House,
Rush Hill,
East Bergholt,
Near Colchester,
Essex,
June 7.

Access for disabled

From the Chairman and Secretary of the All-Party Disability Group

Sir, Nicholas Timmins says (*The Times* May 22) that the All-Party Disability Group have warned ministers that they will vote against the amendment to the building regulations on access for disabled people which they had hoped to lay.

The question of access has always been a crucial area of concern for disability organisations and the All-Party Group. The debate has been going on for well over a decade. The Disabled Persons Acts of 1980 and 1981 both require that access for the disabled should be taken into account in public buildings. But the requirements have proved to be unenforceable and it is now felt that the answer lies in an amendment to the building regulations.

It was hoped that this amendment would end the years of waiting for adequate provision to be made for disabled people. Sadly, it has not and there are a number of reasons as to why we will oppose the amendment should it be laid.

The debate hinges on the fact that the proposed amendment will make provision for access at the ground floor only. The reason for this given by the Department of the Environment, is that they cannot produce regulations on access to all floors until they have a BS code of practice on means of escape.

Disability organisations do not accept that means of access should be dependent on means of escape. There is no precedent for this and they have always maintained that egress is a question of management, but access one of design.

The proposed amendment does not contradict any of the constructional requirements for egress and, unless it is applied to all floors, buildings will continue to be built with design features that prevent access to those floors.

The regulations would be a retrograde step based on an assumption that disabled people are not given access above the ground floor unless specific egress conditions are applied. The consequential implications are very obviously discriminatory.

Disability organisations feel they have little to lose by not accepting the regulations. Their acceptance would be yet another step in the history of compromise, delay and pussyfooting. This has proved fruitless in the past and they are now saying loud and clear that this must end.

Yours faithfully,
JACK ASHLEY, Chairman,
JOHN HANNAM, Secretary,
All-Party Disability Group,
House of Commons,
May 22.

Jove's comforter

From Professor Walter Elkan

Sir, Does not the rape of Europa on the new 16p stamps seem a rather curious way to commemorate the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament? Yours truly,
WALTER ELKAN,
98 Boundary Road, NW8,
June 6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 8: The Queen, Patron of the South of England Agricultural Society, visited the South of England Show at Ardingly today.

The Queen drove to Eastgate and was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson), the Duchess of Norfolk and the Chairman of the Society (Mr. J. Green).

Her Majesty was then received at the Showground by the President of the Society (the Earl of Selborne) and toured the Show.

The Queen, President of the Hackney Horse Society, presented the award for the Hackney Pony Championship and viewed memorabilia of the Society.

Her Majesty later honoured the President of the South of England Agricultural Society with her presence at luncheon.

In the afternoon the Queen made a further tour of the Show and presented Long Service Awards and other trophies.

The Marchioness of Abernethy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Mr. Robert Follett, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Major Pierre Lamontagne were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) at Home Barracks, Canterbury today.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Kent (Mr. Robin Leigh-Pemberton) and the Colonel of the Regiment (Major-General D. T. Crabtree).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major the Hon. Andrew Wigmore, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips visited Royal Air Force College, Cranwell today where Her Royal Highness took the Queen's Review.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire (Mr. Henry Neville) and the Chief of the Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips was escorted to the day by the Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (Air Vice-Marshal R. Peirce), who was received with a Royal Salute, and inspected the Parade.

Her Royal Highness was later entertained at luncheon in the Officers Mess.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Richard

Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips this evening attended a Reception at Guildhall given by the Institute of London Underwriters to celebrate their Centenary, at which a new Atlantic 21 Lickboat was presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson), the Duchess of Norfolk and the Chairman of the Society (Mr. J. Green).

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Muddle over Christian initiation

The church is in a muddle over Christian initiation, a term which includes baptism, and, in churches which practise it, confirmation.

Some churches insist that baptism was in the beginning, and should remain, a ceremony for believers. Others claim that in New Testament times whole families were baptised, and that in the case of an infant, the baptismal commitment can properly be made by others on the infant's behalf.

It is likely that in early times the baptism ceremony included, at least in some places, a laying on of hands, signifying the imparting of the Holy Spirit.

The Eastern Orthodox churches have kept intact the single ceremony of baptism, confirmation and first communion.

In the West, for reasons of history rather than of theology, confirmation became separated from baptism, and in the Middle Ages a ratification of baptismal vows was added to the second ceremony.

But awkward questions arise when the one event is separated from the other. If the Holy Spirit is given in baptism, what additional grace does the Spirit impart in confirmation? If baptism confers membership of the church, should communion be withheld until confirmation has taken place?

It was in an attempt to resolve these issues that baptism was one of the three subjects studied at Lima two years ago by theologians drawn from virtually all the churches, including the Roman Catholic and other churches not mem-

bers of the World Council of Churches. In their statement, "Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry", to which the churches are to respond by the end of the year, they say that if the divided churches are to achieve visible unity, a basic agreement on baptism is one essential prerequisite.

The statement does not resolve the question of believers' baptism versus infant baptism. It asserts that while infant baptism may have been practised in the apostolic church, baptism on profession of faith is the most clearly attested pattern.

But it seeks to narrow the gap by stressing that in such cases the baptised must grow in the understanding of faith; and it holds as examples to others those churches which regard believers' and infant baptism as equivalent alternatives for entry into the church. It calls for the avoidance of any practice which might be interpreted as "re-baptism"; it also urges churches practicing infant baptism to guard against baptising indiscriminately.

The gift of the spirit in baptism may, the statement acknowledges, be signified by the laying of hands or in some other way. But churches which interpose a further rite between baptism and admission to communion should ponder whether they have fully appreciated the consequences of baptism; and baptismal vows should be reaffirmed not once only, as at confirmation, but on repeated occasions.

Each church, therefore, is

challenged to review its practice of initiation. But each is challenged first to examine its theology.

Baptism, the statement says, means participation in the life, death and resurrection of Jesus. It implies confession of sin and conversion of heart; and as a part of their baptismal experience, the baptised receive a new ethical orientation under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Through baptism, Christians are brought into union with Christ, with each other and with the church of every time and place. So baptism is a bond of unity. It has important implications for Christian unity, constituting a call to the churches to overcome their divisions and to manifest their fellowship. These divisions, moreover, are not to be understood only in denominational terms; wherever churches allow differences of sex, race or social status to divide the body of Christ, the genuine baptismal unity of the church is called into question and its witness seriously compromised.

But baptism, as a sign of the Kingdom of God and with a dynamic which embraces the whole of life, has implications also for social responsibility. These are spelled out in the section of the statement which deals with the Eucharist. Here it is said that every kind of injustice, racism, separation and lack of freedom is radically challenged when Christians share in the body and blood of Christ; and that Christians prove inconsistent if they are

OBITUARY

MICHAEL ELLIOTT

Gift of extracting the best in others

Michael Meyer writes:

To work with Michael Elliott was to embark on a voyage of discovery, a humbling and intensely exciting experience as that driving imagination gradually illuminated unexplored landscape. Elliott combined technical mastery with a brilliant visual sense, the ability to penetrate to the heart of the most resistant text, and the gift of extracting the best from everyone he worked with.

Whether you were an actor, a writer or a stage hand, you knew he would get the best out of you and that neither of you would rest until he had done so. Yet all this was done with the gentleness and courtesy; he made you feel a partner, not a pawn, and that in a small way you were helping to make theatrical history.

Elliott's name is perhaps especially associated with his Ibsen productions, and he had much in common with that author; both possessed a rare combination of austerity, sensuality, poetry, strength of will and integrity. His productions of *Brand*, *Peer Gynt*, *Ghosts* (on television), *When We Dead Awaken* and *The Lady from the Sea* will hardly be equalled.

Visual images from those productions, the memory of chained and tormented spirits seeking salvation, remain after 10 and even 25 years.

Yet one remembers equally his productions of the authors.

Sophocles, Shakespeare, Strindberg, Chekhov, Synge, Gorki and T. S. Eliot, and of Dostoevsky, George Eliot and Melville in adaptation. His genius was for tragedy, yet his *Is You Like It* in 1961 with the young Vanessa Redgrave was as unforgettable as his *Brand*.

If he had a fault as a director, it was that his intense truthfulness made him unwilling to paper the cracks in a flawed play, and this was perhaps why he directed comparatively little contemporary drama, though when a new play did take his fancy, such as *The Dresser*, he did it superbly. The theme of that play must have been close to his heart, for he too regarded himself as the servant of a series of demanding masters, the great dramatists.

For the last eight years of his life, Elliott was on a kidney machine, which in his case meant that he only really slept every second night. Few of his friends were allowed to know this; self-pity was one of the things he despised most.

As a man, he had much in common with George Orwell. Both were more than usually tall, thin almost to the point of emaciation, plagued by persistent ill-health and cut off in their prime (Orwell at 46, Elliott at 53); both combined vision and a shining integrity with much warmth and humour lurking behind a veil of austerity.

John Pilkington
Rector of Farlington,
Portsmouth

MR RICHARD WELLESLEY

O. C. writes:
Dick Wellesley, MC, died at Buckland on April 27, aged 63.

He was the son of Lord George and Lady Wellesley and was born in America. He was the great, great grandson of the first Duke of Wellington. His wartime service was with the Gunners. He ended the war as major and won his MC in the North African campaign outside Tobruk. He was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1955 and a Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire until his death.

At the end of the war Dick inherited Buckland from his grandmother Lady Fitzgerald. He became his abiding interest. He set an example to others of the way in which a large estate should be administered in changing economic and social circumstances.

He was always concerned with technological progress, but

never forgot people and their contribution to all aspects of country life. His interest and support for all the village activities was continuous.

In 1956 he won a Nuffield Scholarship to study agricultural production methods in America. On his return he lectured widely, experimented with a system of zero grazing for a dairy herd and then became a leading practitioner of intensive arable cropping which many people copied. He was a great conservationist and increasingly devoted his time to forestry and the cultivation of wildlife habitat. His balanced and sensible approach to land use set an example to his friends and neighbours.

He is greatly missed by a wide circle of friends, by his four children and by his wife, Jill.

DR KUO CHENG WU

Dr Kuo Cheng Wu, who was prominent for some years in Nationalist Chinese politics under General Chiang Kai-shek and was Governor of Taiwan after the Communist victory on the mainland, died at Savannah, Georgia, on June 6. He was 80.

Wu was born in China and educated in the United States, obtaining a doctorate in political science at Princeton University in 1936. He returned to China and became mayor of Hankow from 1932 until the Japanese captured the city in 1938.

He then moved to Chungking

which remained in Nationalist hands, and was mayor there through the Second World War.

After the war Wu went to Shanghai to become mayor there in turn, but was forced to flee to Taiwan when the Communists reached Shanghai in 1949. After four years as Governor he became disillusioned with what he regarded as autocratic rule by the island's Nationalist Government, in which he was for some time a minister without portfolio. He left for the United States to take up a career as author, lecturer and teacher and never returned to China or Taiwan.

EARL HOWE

Jacqueline Lott writes:
Earl Howe's death came as a shock to all those who had known him and like him in France.

May I add to your obituary that in June 1931, driving an Alfa Romeo with captain H. R. S. Birkin as team mate he won the 24 Heures du Mans, covering 3017 kilometres. Never before had the 3000 km mark been attained. Earl Howe was rightly considered as the "prototype" of gentlemen drivers.

Sir John MacLeod, who died on June 3 at the age of 71, was a National Liberal MP for Ross and Cromarty from 1945 to 1964.

Major-General W. D. E. Brown, CB, CBE, DSO, who died on June 2 at the age of 70, was Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance from 1966 to 1969. He was Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery from 1970 to 1978.

Mr Walter Hobroyd Lee, GC, who died on May 24 in Barnsley was a minor poet who won the Edward Medal, later transferred to George Cross, on November 11, 1947, at Wombwell main colliery, Sheffield. He worked for two hours at great risk to himself to save life after a roof fall at the pit.

Lady Adair, wife of Major-General Sir Allan Adair, GCVO, CB, DSO, MC, died on May 26 at the age of 86.

Latest wills

Mr Robert Thomas Lambton, of Scarborough, hotelier and art collector, brother of Charles Lambton, died on June 1, 1984, aged 81, leaving a net estate valued at £1,403,616 net.

Evelyn Lawrence, of Worthing, left £279,637 net. She left all her

property for charitable purposes to be decided by her executor.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Nicholson, Mr Arthur Wilfred, of Axminster, £298,203.
Kempson, Mr Christopher, £178,166.
Stewart, Mr Gilbert, of Arundel, Hampshire, £127,347.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. A. M. Myles and Miss C. A. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Timothy, only son of Commander and Mrs T. M. Myles, of Highlandman Station Cottage, Crief, Perthshire, and Caroline, only daughter of Lord and Lady Stewart of 5 Munro Drive, Colinton, Edinburgh.

Mr A. J. Cordell and Miss C. Pardoe
The engagement is announced between Alastair, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Bernard Cordell, of Kelsion, Bath, and Caroline, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Philip Pardoe, of Martyn Worthy, Hampshire.

Mr W. D. E. Mallinson and Miss C. M. Jacobs
The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Mallinson, of Chiswick, London and Rhodes, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Jacobs, of Cheam, Surrey and Riyadh.

Mr A. J. W. Powers and Miss H. F. Friday
The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. A. R. Powers, of Highgate, London and Susan, daughter of the late Dr C. O. M. Friday, and of Mrs C. O. M. Friday, of Buckingham.

Mr N. P. J. Hannigan and Miss R. Tryggvadottir
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 26, in Reykjavik, between Mr Nicholas Hannigan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Hannigan, of London, SW1, and Miss Rán Tryggvadottir, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Tryggvadottir, of Reykjavik, Iceland.

Mr Martin Whitlock was best man.

Mr J. Oakes and Mrs O. Bruce
The marriage took place quietly in Suffolk on June 1 between Mr John Oakes and Mrs Olivia Bruce.

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Mr J. Oakes and Mrs O. Bruce
The marriage took place quietly in Suffolk on June 1 between Mr John Oakes and Mrs Olivia Bruce.

Mr M. H. Richardson and Miss J. F. Garfield Bennett
The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of the late Mr M. H. Richardson and of Mrs K. Richardson, of 4 Cleveland Road, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands and Joanna only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. P. Garfield Bennett, of 6 Royal Crescent, St Helier, Jersey.

Mr A. D. Roberts and Miss L. M. Trace
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr S. A. Marshall and Mrs G. V. Griffiths, both of Cambridge and Lysbeth, daughter of the late Commander P. A. Trace, and of Mrs A. F. Trace, of Holland Park, London.

Mr J. Sharratt and Miss Z. Harrison
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Brian Sharratt, of Westbury, Canterbury and Zoe, daughter of Mr and Mrs Tim Harrison, of Torquay, Devon.

Mr S. C. Smallwood and Miss A. M. F. Monier-Williams
The engagement is announced between Stephen Coninsby, younger son of the late Mr E. C. Smallwood and of Mrs A. F. Smallwood, of Highgate, London and Susan, daughter of Dr and Mrs P. Monier-Williams, of North Wingfield, Derbyshire.

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Birthdays

TODAY: Sir Mark Baring, 68; Mr P. G. Beazley, MEP, 62; Mr Tony Britton, 60; Mr Gerald Cuffley, 56; Sir Edwin Hicks, 74; Mr Robert McNamara, 68; General Sir Rodney Moore, 79; General Sir Geoffrey Munn, 74; Mr S. Gorley Pitt, 71; Mr Peter Sanders, 46; Sir Leonard Sinclair, 89; Mr Patrick Steptoe, 71; the Right Rev Dr O. S. Tomkins, 76; Mr Tom Urwin, 72; Colonel J. F. Williams Wynne, 76.

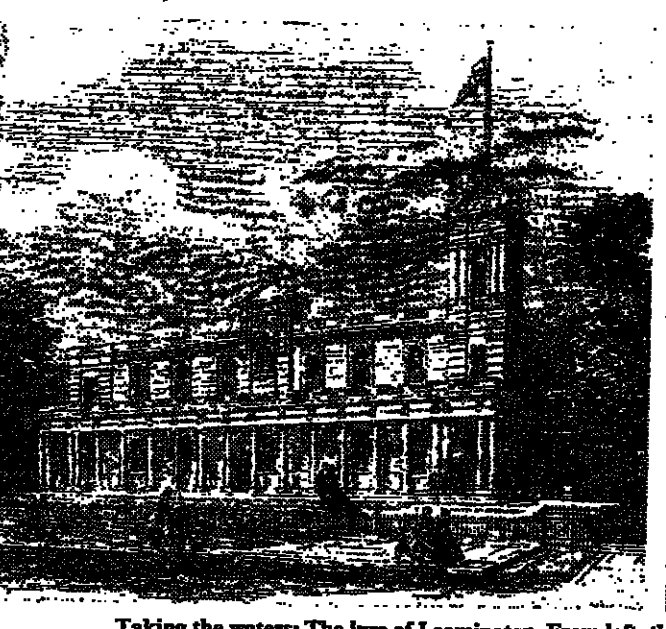
THE TIMES
Saturday

- 12, 13
Travel: Cars, culture and contrasts - from the sublime to the ridiculous in Florence; winter sports news to warm the heart
- 14, 15
Travel: Europe's muddy waters; In the Garden: Delphiniums; Values on barbecues; Eating Out in Liverpool; Drink
- 16, 17
Family Life: London Toy and Model museum; Chess; Bridge; Country Diary; Review: Paperbacks of the month; Galleries
- 19, 20
The Week: Critical guide to Television, Radio, Opera, Dance, Music, Theatre, Films, Sport, Festivals and Auctions

9-15 JUNE 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Spas were once seen as effective sources of salvation by those who were seeking an antidote to gluttony. Their popularity waned but, as Alan Hamilton reports, the medical establishment has become less sceptical and vigorous efforts are being made to restore them to health

Lucky dips



Taking the waters: The lure of Leamington. From left, the newly built pump rooms in 1863, a statue in the promenade, a public point for spa water, tea-time in the modern restaurant, and exercise in the pool under the supervision of the physiotherapist

The fountain in the pump room was dry, on account of some impending rearrangement of the plumbing, so the superintendent physiotherapist obligingly dispatched an assistant to an unimpeachable tap on the pavement outside to fill a plastic bottle with Leamington Spa water.

"Try it if you must," she ventured warily, "though I assure you you won't like it". This proved entirely correct, indeed a cautious understatement. The absence of bouquet and relative clarity deceive you into thinking that what you are about to swallow is, at worst, tasteless. Not so Leamington Spa water has all the delicacy and subtle refinement of dilute sea water, and chemical analysis confirms that this is just about what it is.

We have, on the whole, outgrown the castor-oil age when we believed that, if it was nasty, it must be good for you. "A mild laxative, at best," said the physiotherapist. The quacks and charlatans who first established the spas, and Beau Nash and his ilk who subsequently dignified them with elegant architecture and high-class whores, knew well enough how to prey on the people's desire (in the days before the F-Plan Diet) for a purge to cleanse them of the wages of gluttony.

Frankly, the waters of most of our spas are more likely to be beneficial if, instead of being drunk, they are sat in. Miss Golland, the physiotherapist, led me behind the pump-room through tiled and marbled halls, past crisp-finished couches, hoses for Vichy douches, pools, showers, and a redundant Turkish bath now serving as the masseurs' mess-room, to a row of steaming, bubbling, iron cauldrons each containing a lobster-hued human just coming to the boil.

"Vortex baths", she explained. Smart people now install them in their bathrooms and call them jacuzzis.

Tell it not in Bath, but for some treatments they use ordinary tap water, the spa water runs up the pipes. Miss Golland is defensive. "They have been using the spa water for 200 years. Who are we to say that it does not have curative properties of its own? Miss Golland is no quack, but a pukka paramedic with many letters after her name.

There have, at various times, been at least 100 spas in Britain. Now there are only 11 and it is significant that the British Spa Federation, founded by a group of eminent medical men in the 1920s when a spa cure consisted of being wrapped in towels soaked in cold Malvern water and made to run up and down a hill, has recently roused itself from moribundity as a tourist promotion body.

It was the withdrawal of National Health Service patronage that finished most of them off in their traditional therapeutic roles. A hospital in Buxton still has spa water piped into its hydrotherapy department, but Leamington is the only remaining spa to offer NHS treatment in its original pump-room, with 60,000 individual treatments carried out every year.



Taking the waters: The lure of Leamington. From left, the newly built pump rooms in 1863, a statue in the promenade, a public point for spa water, tea-time in the modern restaurant, and exercise in the pool under the supervision of the physiotherapist

Sufferers from all manner of locomotor disabilities, whether the arthritis and rheumatism of old age, or the lingering after-effects of road accidents, find their aches soothed by the warmth and buoyancy of water. The best of all, they used to say, were the brine baths of Droitwich - the saltiest water west of the Dead Sea - where vast ladies once bobbed on their backs like basking hippos while a waiter floated a tea-tray towards them, unsinkable on water that was 28 per cent saline.

Droitwich baths closed in 1975, but are soon to rise again, rebuilt as part of a 36-bed private hospital funded by Grand Metropolitan Hotels. The local authority is angling for a slice of the action, well aware that a Dead Sea within half-an-hour of Birmingham is the sort of thing that will pack in the novelty-seeking day trippers.

Bath is moving the same way, with a consortium that includes the proprietors of Champneys health farm at Tring, building a health club as part of a development around one of the city's spa baths, confident that the scare of the amoeba in the Bath water has been forgotten. A new and purer well has been drilled.

Tourists are drawn by the left-over shadow of gentility

Harrogate still has its Turkish baths, grand for steaming the dirt out of the pores but as useless for losing weight as their latterday equivalent, the sauna. Llandrindod Wells has worked hard to refurbish its Victorian atmosphere, and now serves its selection of saline, chalybeate and sulphur waters in a smart saloon from real ale-style handpumps. Tunbridge Wells has plans for a £1m health and leisure centre, and Malvern has Schweppes, an arts festival, and an ancient couplet:

"The Malvern water, says Dr John Wall,

Is famed for containing just nothing at all."

Strathepeffer, near Dingwall, where the sparkling Highland air will bring more glow of health than the waters from its tiny pump room, has faded somewhat since the days when the Strathepeffer Spa Express ran through from Euston; the travel brochures are reduced to describing the tartan stair-carpet in the hotel. Cheltenham has spies, schoolgirls and gorgeous buildings to help it live down the epitaph on a Gloucestershire tombstone:

*"Here lies I and my three daughters,
Died from drinking the Cheltenham waters.
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,
We shouldn't be lying in these cold vaults."*

Britain's leading spa enthusiasts are Lord and Lady Spencer, who donate some of the royalties from their books to preserving the wrought iron-work on the balconied villas of Cheltenham and Leamington. Mr Ken Jennings, town clerk of

Droitwich and secretary of the British Spa Federation, admits that - these days - the tourist attraction of spas is in their left-over shadow of gentility.

But they could have a future, if money is spent to uplift such facilities as are left from the starkly medicinal to that fine balance between preventive medicine and narcissism known as the health farm. Miss Golland would like to throw her Leamington pump room doors open to all comers, offering a menu of invigorating treatments, in the manner of continental spas. A bit of money, she admits, would have to be spent on the place first, to attract a population that is not only growing steadily more elderly, but is increasingly conscious about its health.

In the meantime, however, the best antidote to the noxious aftertaste of Leamington Spa water involves nipping 200 yards down the street to the Regent Hotel, and sinking a large whisky and Malvern.

Foreign waters, page 14

According to reliable sources...

"We guarantee you perfect health; you will have no more shattered nerves. We guarantee you to lose five pounds with only one bath, but what we extract from you is only the poison in the body, as our bodies are nearly all water. Our object is to remove all the poisoning from the body and get one in a perfect condition - and the figure to the correct weight. We guarantee to do all we promise in this advertisement."

That was in a Sunday newspaper in September, 1933. The promising premises were in Palace Gate, Kensington, and the treatments on offer included: "Foam Baths, Vichy Baths, Scotch Douche Baths, Electric Baths, Brine Baths, Aeration Baths, Radiant Heat, and all forms of gymnastics to get the body perfectly supple."

Fifty years later, few people would believe a word of it. In the 1930s, the Ministry of Health, as it was then, ran a scheme in which patients could "take the waters" in Britain's spas in the off-season months for fluence or fivepence a week. But as medical knowledge and healthy scepticism expanded, the credibility of spa waters has ebbed. Today those waters, studied from a scientific point of view, are considered - well, murky.

Surprisingly, however, spas and their associated mud baths and treatments are currently being favourably reappraised. In a remarkable report, published quietly in April, a working group of the World Health Organisation recommends a much more searching evaluation of their therapeutic values.

Balneotherapy - the term used in the report to describe all spa water and mud treatments - "should be considered as an alternative to some forms of medicine", it said. "It may not only be an alternative to high technology medicine, and particularly to certain drug therapies, but could contribute to a reduction in hospital costs in certain specific conditions, such as cardiovascular disease and locomotor disorders."

Deterioration associated with such disorders as rheumatoid conditions and degenerative diseases "seems to be delayed by the use of balneotherapy".

The report admitted that research on the therapeutic values of balneotherapy is inadequate and that much more research is required. It recommended that evaluative studies should be set up.

Dr Glyn Thomas of Asbridge, Somerset, rapporteur to the WHO group which presented the report, says: "Balneotherapy may well have an effective role to play in the maintenance of health, in the reduction of certain disabilities in later life, and even in the prevention of ill health."

Medical experts, however, are reluctant to give spa treatments more than polite attention.

from the Dolomites, is said to be rich in radioactivity, vegetal and animal organisms, and is "matured" in vast, malodorous containers.

"It is clear that there has been a revival of balneotherapy in several European countries", the WHO group report noted. "Yet in the United Kingdom, it does not come under the National Health Service as a form of treatment." And as hospitals close or restrict their services and health authorities struggle with slashed budgets, it seems unlikely that the NHS will embrace it in the foreseeable future. Spas are going to remain a private choice.

Thomson Prentice

Marie Lloyd

In our music hall feature of May 19 the picture said to be of Marie Lloyd was of another artist, Marie Loftus.



Booyant spirits: A devotee floats in the renowned water at Droitwich, the elegant Beau Nash, and bathing at Bath, 1807

SPA GUIDE

BATH: Spa water was withdrawn by the city council after a health scare but should be available again in the Pump Room, next year. The council is collaborating with a private consortium on a new international spa. Roman Baths, one of the finest Roman remains in Britain. Bath Abbey, started 1489; magnificent eighteenth-century architecture in local honey-coloured stone. Arts festival, May-June (0225 81111).

BUXTON: Spa water can be quaffed from a drinking fountain at the side of the former pump room, now the Micramium, and is used for hydrotherapy at the Royal Devonshire Hospital. Town largely created by the Duke of Devonshire in the early nineteenth century. Annual festival of opera, plays, concerts and revues, July-August (0298 2081).

CHEL TENHAM: Spa water from the well under the Pittville Pump Room, just outside the town centre, and also available at the Town Hall. No hydrotherapy. Regency architecture and outstanding parks and gardens. International music festival, July; cricket festival, August; literature festival, October (0242 521621).

DROITWICH: Visitors do not drink the waters, as at other spa towns, but obtain their therapy by floating in the famous Droitwich brine: the brine baths are due to re-open next year after a gap of ten years. Open-air bathing in brine diluted to the strength of sea water at Droitwich Lido. Chateau Impney (1876), now a hotel and conference centre, with French gardens (0805 775155).

HARROGATE: Sulphur spa water can be tasted in the Royal Pump Museum, in the basement of which is the original well head. No hydrotherapy. In the Royal Baths Assembly Rooms are traditional Turkish baths, dating from 1897, and open to the public seven days a week. Prize-winning floral displays and the Stray, a 200-acre horseshoe of lawns, Great Yorkshire Show, July; Harrogate Festival, August; Northern Antiques Fair, September (0423 68051).

LEAMINGTON SPA: The Pump Room, with its Tuscan colonnade,

and gardens. International music festival, July; cricket festival, August; literature festival, October (0242 521621).

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LEAMINGTON SPA: The Pump Room, with its Tuscan colonnade,

opened in 1814: it offers free spa water, while at the rear 60,000 treatments take place each year. Italianate lodges, Greek Doric porches and Regency facades; Jephson Gardens with lake, fountains, flowers, rare shrubs and trees (0526 27072).

LLANDRINDOD WELLS: The mid-nineteenth-century Pump Room has recently been restored and visitors can once more take the waters while outside there is a free chalybeate spring. No hydrotherapy. Attractive 14-acre lake, with boating and fishing nautiles from the town centre. Victorian Festival, September (0597 2600).

MALVERN: Malvern Water has been bottled and sold since 1822 and the town became a bustling health resort during the Victorian era with the importation of hydrotherapy techniques from Europe. There are still several springs and wells to visit. Priory Church, with fine early stained glass, and the rolling hills that inspired Edward Elgar, Malvern Festival, May-June; Three Counties Agricultural Show, June (06945 68266).

STRATHEPEFFER: Spa water is available from the pink sandstone Pump Room of this small town in the Scottish Highlands which was laid out as a Victorian village by Anne, Duchess of Sutherland. A centre for touring the Highlands. Victorian Week, June (0463 22034).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Mrs Bilyard, the official dipper, dispenses the iron-rich spa water in the Pantiles on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and all day Saturday and Sunday. No hydrotherapy. The Pantiles, dating from the 1630s, is the country's oldest covered shopping precinct; exceptional baroque plasterwork in the Church of King Charles the Martyr; Regency and Victorian buildings. Festival June-July (0892 26121).

WOODHALL SPA: Mineral water was discovered by accident when a shaft was sunk for coal early in the nineteenth century but the waters are no longer available and hydrotherapy treatment has also finished. Pleasant Lincolnshire town, with a strong Victorian flavour, noted for its golf course. Agricultural show, spring bank holiday (0526 52448).

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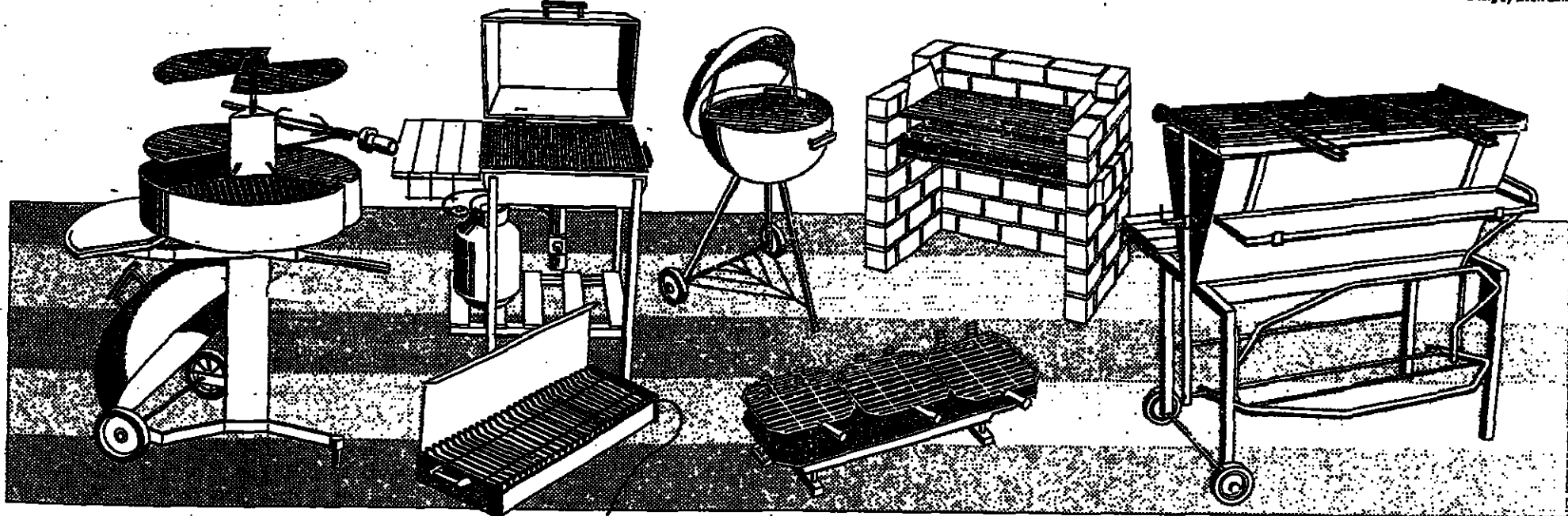
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VALUES

The burning issues facing Britain's summer chefs

Drawing by Geoff Shaw



A barbecue is not so much a way of cooking, more a state of mind. To the uninitiated, there is no other reason why an otherwise sane cook should abandon a well-equipped, weatherproof kitchen and take on the role of a pyromaniac boy scout, producing burned but still raw food much in the manner of Iron Age man.

The errors of this attitude were made clear to me this week by Jim Marks, doyen of British barbecuing, whose comprehensive book on the subject, *Barbecues* (Penguin £1.95), has just been updated and reissued in response to a sudden barbecue boom.

Good weather at Easter and the promise of more to come may be responsible for early sales this year (one manufacturer told me he needed publicity "like a hole in the head"). So if you are thinking of buying a barbecue, now is the time to shop around.

Even if it rains all summer, barbecue enthusiasts will be undeterred. According to Jim Marks it is still a "good piggle" to watch the undaunted cook wrestling with a chop under an umbrella while you are tapping his cartons of Australian red wine on the draught-proof side of his sliding patio doors.

When I started barbecuing 15 years ago it was all very dependent on the weather," he says. "I really took off during the hot summers of 1975 and 1976, but it wasn't until the Queen's jubilee celebrations and the royal wedding, when lots of people had barbecues, that the marvellous atmosphere created helped to emphasize the fun element. Since then they have become popular as big fund-raising events as well as small family parties."

"It is a universal and classless activity that everyone can enjoy at any age. It may be male-dominated, but women who want to share the chores should bless the day it became a cult with men."

Certainly most of the advertising is angled at men, showing them as superchefs triumphantly ruling the embers with long-handled tongs, and 73 per cent of decisions to buy a barbecue are made by men. There is also clearly something macho about braving the elements, for research shows that a third of all barbecue owners get the home fires burning two or three times a week most of the year and 10 per cent of them are still sending up smoke signals in the depths of winter.

Sales of barbecues have grown since 1975 from 40,000 to 400,000 a year. This year they are expected to top 500,000. Most people start with the basic hibachi - not a brand name but the Japanese name for a fire-bowl. They are simple charcoal containers with lift-off grill plates and come in single,

Eating out in style (back row from left): Living Flair modular barbecue built up from three separate sections at £14.95, £32.95 and £34.95 at Sainsbury Homebase stores. Zenith's Junior Gas Gourmet with wooden serving shelf and mobile cart to stow the gas bottle and accessories has a grill area 29½ x 13½ x 19½ in, £139 at

double and triple sizes from about £8. Woolworths have an inexpensive starter hibachi in pressed steel - a double version of the triple one illustrated - consisting of a shallow firebowl, removable ash can and pressurized fuel tank. The grill area is 10½ x 7 in and the grids can be adjusted to three heights. The set comes with a three-piece tool set, lighting blocks and a one kilo bag of charcoal at £9.95 at all branches of Woolworths and Woolco.

The next step is usually an open brazier on a stand with a cooking area of 16 in to 36 in, or a hooded barbecue, which helps to prevent the wind cooling the food and swirling the smoke over the guests and provides a support for a spit. Prices are about £30 to £50.

Kettle barbecues with hinged or lift-off lids to prevent flare-ups and to reflect the heat evenly on to the food are the most popular form of barbecue in America and they are beginning to sell well in this country. There are versions at around £60, but the more usual price is between £100 and £170. It is possible to cook almost anything in a kettle, which has an adjustable air-vent in the top half. A 22½ in diameter size will take a 20 lb turkey with a few vegetables.

In America, where in the summer to eat is to barbecue, the top selling name is Weber, who incorporate all the most sophisticated vents and controls into their round, charcoal-burning kettles. They even have an easy, one-touch cleaning system which dis-

poses the ashes into a detachable tray without any mess. This year these kettles come in a new range of colours including red, blue, green and chocolate as well as black. Selfridges have them in the 18½ in size at £89.50 and in the 22½ in size at £119.50. The coloured models cost a further £10. There is also a maple preparation table top called a Side-Kick for food

preparation. It fits both sizes of kettle and costs £24.95. The disadvantage of being bitten by the barbecue bug is that there is always something bigger and better and more sophisticated to supplant your existing model. But the newest idea in barbecues allows you to start small and build up to a full grilling, baking and spit-roasting system without having to throw

away a single component. The modular barbecue is a British idea, made by Living Flair, and is already selling to countries where barbecuing is an established form of entertaining. You can start with a basic fire-bowl - a third of a circle - for picnic use at about £15. Then a second bowl and a wheeled base can be added for a further £32.95 and the final

bowl and lid for a further £34.95. Other accessories, including a spit-roaster for two chickens at about £11.50 and a grill attachment costing £7, are also available, and there is an optional gas-burning fire-bowl which can be used with, or instead of, one of the charcoal-burning bowls for £39.

Gas barbecues, which have

at Sainsbury Homebase (windshield, chrome-plated handles and rotary spit also available). Cook-Out oblong barbecue has an adjustable fire damper on the deep trough, a foot-operated grill elevator and flip-over grills to turn all the food at once - one of the twin grills can be used alone for small quantities - by Living Flair

£99.95 at major Tesco superstores and garden centres. Foreground: Redding 2kw electric barbecue has a dual height grill and lid which acts as a wind shield, 25 x 11½ x 5½ in (approx), £89.95; triple hibachi £17.50, both by Odell at the Gas Log Fire Emporium, 141 George Street, London W1. All are British barbecues.

only 2 per cent of the market here, but are very popular in North America, use lava instead of charcoal and have the advantage of being easy to light and control - no need to struggle for hours to get the thing going or resort in desperation to gnawing through semi-raw meat if you haven't allowed enough time. It is the only sort I have ever used or would ever use, but then I believe camping should be done in a theatre. The new Redding electric barbecue by Odell also uses lava and comes with 30 ft of cable. It has a variable control and takes about 10 minutes to heat up.

Some cooks swear that the taste is different when you grill over lava, but there is no reason why it should be, as the flavour comes from the fat dripping on to the embers, not from the charcoal itself, an odourless fuel which imparts no flavour. However, using domestic power for outdoor cooking is too much like going camping with a colour television, and real enthusiasts will have none of it.

For those who insist on charcoal, the Barbecue Association advises that the cheapest is not necessarily the best buy. Cheap charcoal may be difficult to light and will not burn long.

Lump charcoal, the association advises, will ignite in 15 to 29 minutes and will burn adequately for 45 to 50 minutes in an average barbecue and up to two hours in a deep-trough variety. Briquettes take 30 minutes to ignite fully but can burn at cooking temperature for two and a half hours.

The most important accessory for any barbecue cook is a

pair of long-handled tongs, an oven gauntlet and some kebab skewers. Reusable plastic picnic plates are worth buying if you propose to barbecue regularly - Boots have plain red and white plates at £1.75 for three, and Tesco have similar ones at £1.49 for three. But as the whole point of eating outside is to avoid as possible including the washing up, disposable paper plates are a sensible alternative and come in attractive enough designs these days not to disgrace the cook.

For wine or beer there is a new range of unbreakable clear plastic goblets by Guzzini at £1.75 each from Harrods. For hot drinks I would choose plastic mugs. Most plastic knives and forks are useless for chops and steaks, but Boots Cookshops have a Penicware four-piece plastic cutlery set which includes a knife with a stainless-steel blade, sturdy enough for most barbecue fare, £1.15.

Large branches of Boots also stock a variety of charcoal and lighting aids - Odell lighting: taste at £1.50, 200ml, Living Flair lighting flask £1.79, 1 litre, self-lighting £1.49 at £1.65 - and a good range of well-priced accessories.

These include a five-piece luxury tool set with long-wood handles at £5.99, a rotisserie kebab set £1.75, spit rod and forks £1.99, spit motor £2.99 and burger-sausage broiler £2.25.

For evening parties they have sets of three terracotta pin candles at £2.99, and three plain candle flares at £1.99 both by Odell.

Some barbecues can be partially dismantled, but if space is at a premium you will need something to cover your barbecue as it will go rusty unless protected by weather-proof sheeting. Even with permanent brick structures - there is a simple kit by Beefeater which includes hearth, side panels and grill for £14.99 - you need to remove the metal sections.

Advice on building and siting a DIY barbecue is given in Jim Marks's book, which covers all aspects of choosing and using and includes a chapter of recipes ranging from seafood kebabs to Woganburgers (Terry Wogan is an accomplished barbecue enthusiast).

There are also two booklets which offer some very basic advice. They are *Barbecuing for Beginners*, 40p from the Barbecue Association, 60 Claremont Road, Surbiton, Surrey (01 390 2022); and *Have a Barbecue with British Meat*, which includes a few hints and a recipe or two for savoury butters and sauces and is available for a s.a.c. from Meat Promotion Executive (Barbecues), 5 St John's Square, London EC1M 4DE.

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SHOPFRONT

Not all the stones are polished. Some necklaces are interspersed with rough ruby crystals, which are naturally hexagonal and are simply drilled and threaded next to pearls, gold beads and labradorite, a smoky grey stone with opalescent glimmers inside. An 8 in mixed necklace £220, a 14 in all-labradorite costs £190.

For immediate wear there is Australian Jasper in summary pale cream or cream marbled with pink. The necklaces

illustrated are set with a medallion which has a natural landscape marking in the stone, £170. If you would prefer something to match a particular outfit, Beatrix Gimpel will design a necklace to order in whatever stones and whatever length you wish. She can be contacted at Remy Gimpel, 80-90 Hatton Garden, London EC1 (01-831 7769).

Blooms in Bath

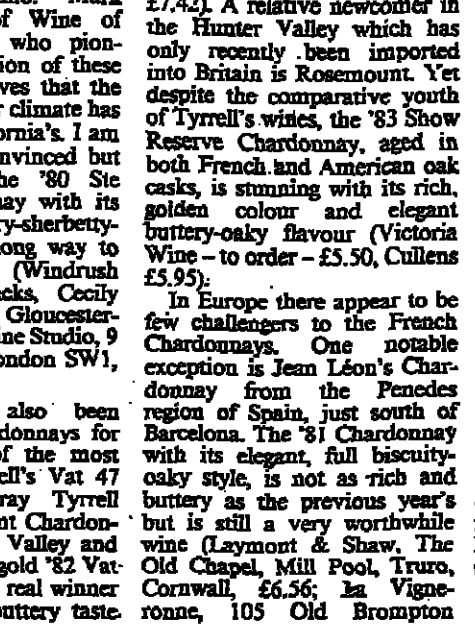
A two-day festival to attract both budding and flourishing flower growers is to be held in Bath on June 28 and 29. It is the first international event to be staged by the World Association of Flower Arrangers, formed three years ago. There will be competitions and displays by 17 countries in the Assembly Rooms and the Guildhall.

For tickets and further information contact Dorothy Smock, Sunnyside, Paddock Way, Ashted, Surrey KT21 2QY. For those who are not able to get to Bath, an excellent book called *Power Arranging for Show* is published this week by Batsford. The author is Mary Napper, past chairman of NAFAS.

Drawing on her experience of flower shows in Britain, America, South Africa, Bermuda and Belgium, she gives comprehensive guidance on every aspect of her subject, from planning, choosing themes and selecting containers, to staging the exhibit, with some tips on what judges look for.

The book costs £7.95 and will be invaluable for competitors, exhibitors and show committee members. For local stockists contact Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge Street, London W1 (01-488 8434).

Sorting grapes in France, c1875



(Avery, 7 Park Street, Bristol £7.42). A relative newcomer in the Hunter Valley which has only recently been imported into Britain is Rosemount. Yet despite the comparative youth of Tyrrell's whites, the '83 Show Reserve Chardonnay, aged in both French and American oak casks, is stunning with its rich, golden colour and elegant, buttery-oaky flavour (Victoria Wine - to order - £5.50, Cullens £5.95).

In Europe there appear to be few challengers to the French Chardonnays. One notable exception is Jean Léon's Chardonnay from the Penedes region of Spain, just south of Barcelona. The '81 Chardonnay with its elegant, full biscuity-oaky style, is not as rich and buttery as the previous year's but is still a very worthwhile wine (Laymont & Shaw, The Old Chapel, Mill Pool, Truro, Cornwall, £6.56; La Vigne-ronne, 105 Old Brompton

Art for living

Some of the prettiest decorated furniture available is by Robert and Collect Bery, who have a range of designs which they will paint on to tables, screens, chests and mirrors.

Colours can be chosen to tone with individual furnishings and a range of their work can be seen at 8 Rosehill Road, London SW18 - please telephone first for an appointment (01-874 5542). The Swaying Kisser screen illustrated is 6 ft high and costs £280.



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Amazingly, Italy also produces a very creditable Chardonnay. Not, as Italian devotees might expect, in the cool northern Alto Adige or Südtirol region, whose Chardonnays, I feel, are almost there but not quite. No, Italy's classic Chardonnays comes from a region not far away from the Alto Adige - the Friuli-Venezia Giulia, tucked into the extreme north-east corner of Italy and bordering both Austria and Yugoslavia.

Eno Frutia is one of the leading firms in the region and its wine-maker is considered one of Italy's best. So do try the 1980 Eno Frutia Chardonnay delle Venezie - a classic Chardonnay if ever there was one, with a fine buttery, oaky taste (Henry Townsend, Chalk Pit House, Coteshill, Amesham, Buckinghamshire, £5.70).

Jane MacQuitty

EATING OUT

Scouse seaweed for starters

With the International Garden Festival now in full bloom in Liverpool, we look at a variety of local venues which offer sustenance to the hungry visitor

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site that takes full benefit of its floor-to-ceiling windows. Inside, polished wooden floors, pine tables and hanging floral baskets create a relaxed rustic setting, although a brooding portrait of Bonaparte reminds you that the food is taken seriously.

During the day, a short bistro menu operates with soups (cream of spinach or fennel, carrot and orange, 70p), snails, sautéed fillet steak (£2.40), fennel and ham au gratin (£1.40), seafood crêpes generally available. The cooking shows both care and pride in the freshness of the ingredients, offering a constant inducement to sample their more substantial evening menu.

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DRINK

Hail to the king of the whites

Lovers of red wine will probably argue for ever about the respective merits of Bordeaux and Burgundy or whether the Cabernet Sauvignon really is a finer grape than the Pinot Noir. Thankfully, the white-wine world manages to avoid this sort of tedious vinous dispute; the majestic Chardonnay is its unrivalled king. Although Germans would argue that their Rhine Riesling is the classic white wine grape, even they would have to admit that while all sorts of wine-producing countries produce first class Chardonnay, very few outside Germany produce perfect dry Ries

Paperbacks of the month

Empresses on the roads to triumph and tragedy

These four books are the first of 10 distinguished biographies and memoirs being republished as paperbacks this year by Hamish Hamilton. They make an interesting quartet: two contrasting empresses and two contrasting sisters.

The subjects of *Queen Victoria* and *The Dragon-Empress* are two great nineteenth-century rulers, our own Victoria and Tz'u-hsi, the last Empress of China. Both young and strong-willed, they emerged from obscurity to take charge of their vast territories on opposite sides of the globe. However, the outcome of their long reigns was very different. Tz'u-hsi witnessed the disintegration of the Manchu domination of China while Queen Victoria presided over the consolidation of the British Empire.

In the late Cecil Woodham-Smith's unfinished life of Queen Victoria the legendary tale is told again: Victoria's immediate renunciation of her mother and Sir John Conroy in favour of Lord Melbourne; her love-affair with Albert; their passionate domestic quarrels; their struggle with Palmerston; the triumph of the Great Exhibition (its opening day wonderfully described by Victoria herself) and the cataclysm of the Crimean War.

Cecil Woodham-Smith's extensive use of the Royal Archives at Windsor ensures that her book will be the definitive life of Queen Victoria for some time to come. It is a magnificent attempt to record

Queen Victoria by Cecil Woodham-Smith (£2.95). **The Dragon-Empress** by Marina Warner (£4.95). **Nancy Mitford** by Harold Acton (£4.95). **A Life of Constantine** by Diana Mosley (£4.95). All published by Hamish Hamilton

every known fact about her, of which one of the most spectacular is the financial disaster of Sir John Conroy. But alas, one is forced to agree with Noel Annan that much of this lengthy volume is marred by repetition and an absence of interpretation and emphasis, so that the final impression is of a weighty catalogue of names, events and dates. Despite the author's brave attempt during her final illness to describe Victoria's complex and volatile nature, the youthful Queen seems to have eluded her.

Marina Warner takes us straight into the Forbidden City at the heart of Peking and the Chinese Empire. Tz'u-hsi had been one of many concubines to the sickly young Emperor Hsien-feng. At 20 she gave birth to his only son and immediately found herself at the helm of the creaking Manchu dynasty. Ambitious, xenophobic and clever, she seized the opportunity with both hands, incidentally, whose 400-long nails felt, on clapping them, "like a handful of pencils".

Two dangers threatened the ancient fabric of China: its own unruly peasantry and the combined invasion by Western traders from Hongkong and

Shanghai, and further inland, by Christian missionaries. Marina Warner's densely written but highly readable history suggests that the spread of Christianity indirectly unleashed one of the great Chinese disasters: the Taiping Rebellion.

Led by a recently converted South Chinese peasant who believed himself to be the brother of Jesus Christ, the uprising dedicated itself to the extermination of Confucianism and the Manchu dynasty. Twenty million Chinese died in the holocaust before it was finally defeated.

Imperial: Queen Victoria and the Empress Tz'u-hsi

The Boxer Rebellion of 1898, though tacitly in support of the Empress (the Boxers were awesomely reminiscent of Mao's Red Guards), led to military intervention by the European powers and effectively ended Tz'u-hsi's reign: she fled from the Forbidden City. The Eastern stage was set for Sun Yat-sen.

The two books about the famous Mitford sisters are somewhat lighter reading. Harold Acton's affectionate and touching memoir of Nancy draws generously on her delightful letters and describes the background to her successful writing. Diana Mosley's autobiography defends a political philosophy which failed.

Isabel Butterfield

Salted human ears and other delights

A literary Companion to Travel in Greece edited by Richard Stoneman (Penguin, £4.95)

Mr Stoneman has made an admirable selection of classical, historical and modern authors forming the kind of book he wishes he had had with him when he first visited Greece.

In his introduction he considers what makes people travel and finds that there are as many reasons as there are travellers. Mr Stoneman chooses James Thomson, Byron and Keats to set the Romantic tone. Thereafter his quotations are grouped by islands and mainland areas.

Mr Stoneman has chosen his contributors for their reactions to the idea of Greece and what it stands for: Keats, who dreamed of his Grecian urn; Chesterton who thundered about Don John of Austria in "Lepanto"; and Edward Gibbon, who never went there but gave his opinion in measured tones.

After one Greek rising ten barrels of salted human ears were sent to the Sultan for his delectation. Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", was one of the first American travellers, and was shown, in Argos, the head of a notorious brigand by a man taking it to Athens for identification. "Cut-lugged" Lithgow, so called because his ears had been trimmed by a lady's irate brothers, dared not go home

Non-fiction

and was in constant fear of pirates. Being homeless he knew that no one would ransom him.

Pindar, translated by Richard Stoneman, has the last word: *O shining, violet-crowned, song-famed bulwark of Greece, illustrious Athens, city of the gods...*

Lord Byron, selected letters and journals edited by Leslie A. Marchand (Picador, £3.95). This brilliant selection from Leslie Marchand's majestic, 12-volume edition of the letters and journals of Byron, demonstrates that no biographer can hope to portray Byron as vividly as he portrays himself. Byron to Mary Shelley, November 14, 1822: "I am not a cautious letter writer and generally say what comes uppermost at the moment".

The Three Theban Plays by Sophocles translated by Robert Agnew, introductions and notes by Bernard Knox (Penguin Classics, £2.95).

Clear, dignified, and eloquent versions of these three towering Greek tragedies by the Professor of Comparative Literature at Princeton. Intelligent and inspiring commentary by the Director of the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington.

Ulysses on the Liffey by Richard Ellman (Faber, £2.95)

The master Joyce scholar and biographer provides the best brief guide to the mazes of the most difficult of entertaining novels and the most entertaining of difficult ones. He is erudite, witty, and persuasive about such puzzles, not beyond all conjecture, as why Stephen Dedalus pick his nose.

Blue Highways. A journey into America by William Least Heat-Moon (Picador, £2.95). In association with Sackler and Warburg. Jobless, William Least Heat-Moon (his tribal name) drove his partially converted half-tonner round the perimeter of the United States on secondary roads - the Blue Highways of the title. A first rate travel book with at least one memorable character on every page.

Victorian Pubs by Mark Girouard (Yale University Press, £7.95 hardback £2.0). Beautifully illustrated and bubblingly written, this is a worthy addition to Mark Girouard's other books in print. It was first published in 1975 and records pub development from the tavern to the vulgar splendour of high prosperity. The great crash came in 1899 when pub property values dropped drastically.

Gontran Goulden and Philip Howard

REVIEW

Villainy stalks the cricket pitch

Bodyline - The Novel by Paul Wheeler (Faber & Faber, £2.50). **The Amazing Test Match Crime** by Adrian Alington (Hogarth Press, £3.95).

Even non-cricketers have heard of bodyline, and the story of that controversial tour of Australia in the winter of 1932/3 has an almost universal appeal.

Paul Wheeler grasped its cinematic potential some time ago and has written the script for a forthcoming film by David Putnam, producer of *Chariots of Fire*. He then converted the material into a book, *Bodyline - The Novel*.

The story contains all the necessary ingredients for good British drama. There is the traditional post-colonial rivalry between England and Australia, with all the off-the-pitch tension that entails, plus the essentially physical conflict on the pitch.

Douglas Jardine, the patrician English captain, makes a perfect anti-hero, goading his key fast bowler, Harold Larwood - a salt-of-the-earth type from a Nottinghamshire pit village - into directing his fire at the opposing batsmen's bodies rather than their wickets.

By the end the reader's sympathies have shifted considerably towards Jardine, as he is betrayed by an English establishment happy to condone his ruthless methods until he becomes a political embarrassment.

Mr Wheeler also injects the statutory element of romance, which gives more scope for tension off the field as Freddie Brown, one of the English tour party, meets the family of his Australian girlfriend.



Demon bowler: Harold Larwood in full cry

Some of the author's more clichéd contrivances are irritating, but with such dramatic recipe, he can hardly fail to produce what one reviewer, quoted on the back cover, has described, inevitably, as "a rattling good yarn".

A book like *Bodyline* - The

Novel contains few surprises, however, and I much preferred Adrian Alington's *The Amazing Test Match Crime*, a delightfully dated cricketing pastiche first published in hardback in 1939.

Adrian Alington, nephew of the great Dr Cyril Alington, Head Master of Eton College, was evidently a great lover of cricket as well as an avid reader of Damon Runyon and Conan Doyle.

Thus he chose to weave a ludicrous plot involving a Moriarty-type figure known as The Professor and a small gang of hoodlums with names like Sawm-off Carlo, Ralph the Disappointment and Flash Alice. Their collective name is The Bad Men, and their dastardly plan is to disrupt the deciding Test match between England and Imperia.

Among those who stand up for fair play and a straight bat are Joe Prestwick, the Gloucestershire spinner whose parents are "but rough peasants who wrung a living from the soil", his fiancée Monica, the vicar's daughter, who is always "lightly swinging" something, and Sir Timothy Blood, father of the England cricket captain, who "would rather see the whole village dead at my feet than a man bowling in braces".

A few of the jokes show their age but Alington scores many more hits than misses, both on the pitch and off - his House of Commons sketch is masterly - and it would be a childish cricket-hater indeed who would not laugh out loud at the best bits.

Rupert Morris

Art of obsession, craft of regression

Fiction

The Arabian Nightmare by Robert Irwin (Dedalus Modern Fiction, £2.95).

The setting is medieval Cairo. The hero is an impressionable Englishman who tries to go on a pilgrimage to Sinai but is perpetually waylaid by sultans, spies, enchanters and talking animals, delusions and sexual fantasies. It is a story within a story, complicated by various dreams and delusions which then become part of the narrative. Robert Irwin wittily juggles oriental thought with western theology and sexual fantasy and comes out laughing.

The Banquet by Carolyn Slaughter (Penguin, £1.95).

Controlled, precise, intense, steady, are words often used to describe Carolyn Slaughter's style. Even together they hardly express the power of this novel. It is about a lonely man in Kensington who becomes obsessed with a girl in the food hall of the local Marks and Spencer. He draws her into a careful net of candlelit dinners and luxurious lovemaking which at first intoxicates her, but always terrifies the reader.

As the man's obsession closes in on her she realizes she is its victim not its object, and struggles just enough to invite the final horror. It is an examination of obsessive love, so thorough that it makes it feel familiar - even normal. An extraordinary experience.

Pastors and Burners by Ivy Compton-Burnett (Allison & Busby, £1.95).

Almost uninterrupted dialogue - even by this author - can be exhausting. For once it is not quite enough to set up a group of middle-aged characters who have spent a lot of time together and show how they good each other into displaying their weaknesses and failures. They elaborate their intolerance in terms of sweet, reasonable tolerance and their impatience for drama in phrases of calm detachment, but sometimes in a way which is almost too delicate to be effective.

Winter's Edge by Valerie Miner (Methuen, £2.95).

Urban community life in a run-down part of San Francisco is seen through the lives of two elderly working women. When there is a fiercely contested local election everyone takes sides and the pattern of their relationship shifts a little. They have to think harder about their own attitudes to their surroundings and how they developed them. Although we are told a lot about the lives and thoughts of the two women, they still seem a bit implausible. The author has tried to make their lives reflect so many urban issues that they seem ageless - which ruins the point.

Johnno by David Malouf (Penguin, £2.50).

This is a straightforward description of what it was like to be an Australian child growing up in Brisbane in the Second World War and then to discover Europe in the 1950s and 1960s. It is also about a particular kind of friend who is enough of an outsider to be a hero and enough of an insider to be a victim of other people's misconceptions. Johnno dies young, but his serious friend Dante, the narrator, remembers him as a sort of yardstick of his own youth.

Agents and Patients by Anthony Powell (Penguin, £2.50).

This early novel, written and set in the 1930s is like a kaleidoscope. A group of colourful, bizarre and oddly shaped characters are arranged and rearranged in various farcical situations. It may be a flower shop in London, a nightclub in Paris or a film studio near Berlin, but always the same people arrive there. They are often pursuing, sometimes avoiding each other, and one or other usually leaves abruptly, but they all meet up again at the next place. It is lighthearted and often very funny; less polished than Powell's later style and obviously less ambitious, but with the same minute comic observation.

Anne Barnes

GALLERIES

Art set free to face up to reality

This year the Arts Council is running three travelling shows with a difference. Instead of representing a single artist or even a single period, each uses a single theme to unify works from a variety of times and places.

The brief is, in the words of Michael Hamson, the assistant director for regional exhibitions, to "make people wake up". To this end he has given three bursary students reaching the end of their two-year Arts Council traineeship in exhibition organization what he calls a "very free rein".

The first exhibition, entitled "Semi-Detached" comprising 44 pictures of people in familiar places which, however, convey a sense of their isolation, has already opened at the Glynn Vivian Art Gallery, in Swansea. It had an unfortunate start, as organizer, John Gillett, had to be removed to hospital suffering from tuberculosis.

Helena Tomlin, the organizer of the second exhibition, which opens at the Graves Art Gallery at Sheffield today, hopes for better luck. With her show, entitled "Headhunters", Helena



Haunting: Richard Hamilton's portrait of Hugh Gaitskell

has set out to "break public expectation of art being a mirror of nature". She says: "The artists I wanted to include all question outward appearances, forcing their audience to think more deeply. Can you really tell

what a face shows? Are we really showing our true character as we go out and about?" Her first choice was Richard Hamilton's "Portrait of Hugh Gaitskell as a Famous Monster of Filmland", a haunting photo-

montage in which part of the Labour leader's face is covered with the features of Claude Rains as The Phantom of the Opera. The other 60 or so works include etchings by Goya, paintings by Lowry and Burra and sculpture by Henry Moore, as well as punk and fashion photographs.

Hamilton and his trainees are critical of many museums and their exhibition policies. "Museum people have been trained in art history, but they are not used to looking at pictures", he says. "Academic catalogues don't meet the needs of the exhibition-going public. Our aim is to provide the information necessary to understand the work as a living experience rather than casting it back into the age it comes from".

All the same, Helena feels the need to provide the public with detailed information about the background to her pictures. She has also prepared quiz sheets for adults and children.

The third bursary exhibition, organized by Alison Redwood, opens at Durham in October.

Sarah Jane Checkland

Photography

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHY: 1839-1900 Victoria and Albert Museum, London (01-589 5371). Until Aug 15, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

The best British photography of the period including the famous shot of Brunel standing in front of the Great Eastern launch chains, and some less familiar, such as Edward Fox's study of an oak tree in winter and summer. All prints are original and the majority are from the V&A's own collection. Catalogue available, price £9.95.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION Still Gallery, 705 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Until June 30, Tues-Sat 12.30-5pm.

Sixty-four wrongly filed colour photographs which were rediscovered in 1978, documenting federal assistance programmes to impoverished farm families ravaged by the depression in the American south from 1939 to 1941. Included is work by Jack Delano, Russell Lee and Marion Post Wolcott, who were experimenting with the new Kodachrome film.

FRANK MEADOW SUTCLIFFE Impressions Gallery, 17 Colliergate, York (0904 54724). Until July 17, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm.

"Headhunters" opens at the Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield (0742 734761) today. Until July 15, Mon-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun 10am-6pm. Then at the Tower Art Gallery, Eastbourne, from July 21.

different from those of his distinctive photographs.

CAPITAL PAINTING Barbican Art Gallery, Silk Street, London EC2 (638 4141). Ends tomorrow, Sat 10am-7pm, Sun noon-6pm.

Last chance to see what the boss hangs in the boardroom, in this exhibition of paintings on loan from city firms. Includes works from talented contemporary collectors like DeBorja, portraits of company chairmen and archive items such as a painting of the Caribbea returning from the Falklands' tray.

PICASSO DRAWINGS Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, London SW1 (839 3642). Until June 29, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm. Fifty crayon and ink drawings, mostly of people, some humorous, sent for sale by the artist's granddaughter Marina.

Forty-two original prints by Sutcliffe taken in and around Whitby between 1876 and 1900, almost demonstrating the candid, almost spontaneous feeling he could capture despite often cumbersome equipment.

LES FEMMES Olympia Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Until June 26, Mon-Fri 11am-7pm. Jacques-Henri Lartigue, possibly the greatest amateur photographer this century, has lived a charmed life, blessed with both money and leisure. These photographs of the beautiful women who have, it seems, always surrounded him are a unique document of changing fashions in clothes and style. The exhibition celebrates Lartigue's nineteenth birthday. Pictures from 1902 to the present; he is, of course, still taking pictures.

BRITAIN IN 1884 The Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 8 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (240 5511). Until June 23, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm. Various aspects of life in Britain photographed by Don McCullin, Ian Barry, Ragbir Singh, John Davies and Paul Graham. The most interesting pictures are in McCullin's series on the run-down area of Spitalfields in London. A must for anyone interested in documentary photography. Also on show is "Down and Out in Paris and London", a strong set of pictures by Chris Schwarz.

and London", a strong set of pictures by Chris Schwarz.

Victorian painters, their families, studios and models.

HOCKNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS Cambridge Darkroom, Dales Brewery, Gwydd Street, Cambridge (0223 350725).

Until June 24, Tues-Sat noon-8pm, Sun noon-6pm. This show of Hockney's "joiners" continues its national tour. It is a dazzling virtuoso performance.

Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Photography: Michael Young



The wrath of the silversmiths against St. Paul still resounds at Ephesus

Sitting in one of the theatre's 24,000 seats, you can almost hear the angry shouts of the crowd led by Demetrius.

Their livelihood, making silver images of the goddess Artemis, was threatened by the preaching of Paul. That day, they were appalled by the town clerk's assurances that the Ephesians' worship of the great goddess was beyond question. Though Paul then departed for Macedonia, Christianity survived to fight another day.

This is only one of the fascinating moments on a 1984 Swan Hellenic Cruise. Each visit is more rewarding because, whether the place is Ephesus or Mycenae, Venice or Jerusalem, we help you see it in context.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Information remains Panel's priority

The latest report of the City's Panel on Takeovers and Mergers is a reminder of just how far the conduct of takeover bids on the Stock Exchange has improved to the benefit of the general run of shareholders under the panel's growing authority since the lawless days of the sixties.

There are always new wrinkles. On this occasion, the panel, under its chairman, Sir Jasper Hollom, points out the resurgence of last-minute leaks, which so often lead to a surge in share prices in the two days before a bid or merger is announced. Indeed, it has often been agile reporting of share price movements, such as in the case of Trafalgar and P & O, that has forced bids and bid talks out into the open.

Public information is the friend of the shareholder who does not expect to ring up his stockbroker hourly or while away the time in City bars. The panel is now suggesting that any sudden rise of 10 per cent or more in a share price should require an announcement, if only that talks are taking place that may or may not lead to a bid. This is a helpful guideline for companies and advisers whose immediate instincts during such talks naturally lie with discretion and delicacy.

As the system matures, however, there is always the danger of it becoming more legalistic and losing the principle of ensuring that more people receive more information before they make decisions. So many details and practice notes have crept onto the now unwieldy takeover rulebook over the years that the panel has been busy redrafting the whole thing to make it simpler and more geared to underlying principles than the increasingly obscure letter of the by-law.

Yet there are signs of legalism creeping in, not least in the panel's accounts which show mounting spending on legal advice, contributing to a 25 per cent rise in costs to £807,000 last year.

Yesterday for instance, Yule Catto and its advisers, Henry Ansbacher, were reprimanded for disclosing a profit forecast by the hunted Donald Macpherson group, which had been given in confidence and which the Macpherson board had decided not to publish. That is bad form but not obviously harmful to shareholders' knowledge.

In another context, the panel report stresses its concern over personal interviews that appear in the press during takeover battles.

Couple this with the recommendation for early announcements on bid talks and you are moving towards something like the conduct of takeover battles by professionals in the artificial manner of the courtroom, where jurors often have to work out for themselves what has really been going on behind the scenes. This would not be in the interests of shareholders, who need to know as much as possible of the true background, the embarrassing boardroom squabbles and the real motives of participants if they are to make the most efficient and profitable decisions. It is not helpful to achieve equality of information by restricting information.

Disappointment ahead for bullion backers

Over the last four years gold has rarely failed to disappoint its supporters. The euphoria experienced when the peak of \$850 an ounce was reached in 1980 owed much more to oxygen deprivation than to sound judgment. Since then, gold has been a poor investment, except for those fortunate or shrewd enough to turn short-term changes to advantage. Over the last 12 months, for example, when the price has stubbornly refused to break decisively above \$400, many investors have lost money.

But the preachers of America's bullion

belt have held out and the feeling is creeping back into the market that this gloomy period is drawing to a close. Money supply figures on both sides of the Atlantic suggest to gold bugs that inflation will accelerate. The American current account deficit, running at about \$100 billion this year, is deemed bad for the dollar. Political crises, notably the Gulf war and the implication for oil supplies, and prices, and the deep freeze into which Soviet-American relations have been plunged are held to favour gold.

Investors should not be too gung-ho. A rise from, say, \$400 to \$450 an ounce is quite conceivable, especially if you believe the charist entente. But such a market is for the professionals. Individuals tend to buy too much too late, as the remaining stale bulls in the current market will testify. The chances of a roaring bull market resembling the good old days of 1980 are slim indeed.

The chief reason is simply interest rates and the overpowering attraction of dollar instruments. Gold has been a bad investment while dollar interest rates offer a real yield of five points. Gulf investors, for example, rather than buy gold recently have moved into dollars. Whatever the economic arguments about American policy, this position shows every sign of persisting. Over and over again it has proved unwise to gamble on a "relaxation" of Federal Reserve strategy.

Given that, the current account deficit will not undermine the dollar for some time. And even if it eventually does, gold is not the automatic beneficiary. A dollar depreciation means the appreciation of the yen, or the Deutschmark or the Swiss franc or even sterling. If yields in these currencies, and perhaps still in dollars, are sufficiently attractive, money will flow into them, Gulf war or no Gulf war.

The underlying fact is that the structure of the gold market has changed. The price of bullion depends at the margin on a relatively small number of big investors taking a view on several hundred tonnes of gold out of the 1,000 or 1,200 tonnes which come on to the market each year. But since the historic price adjustment which occurred in the late 1970s those investors have become more hard-headed about gold's merits. Perhaps that is why, despite the fears in the Gulf, no significant break in the price above \$400 an ounce has yet materialized. Yesterday, indeed, gold fell by \$6 to \$386.

Leutwiler ends a surprising reign

Yesterday's announcement that Herr Fritz Leutwiler will retire as head of the Swiss central bank and hence automatically as chairman of the Bank for International Settlements in Basle at the end of the year will end a surprising reign for the archetypal central banker at the head of what has become the central bankers' bank.

Herr Leutwiler brought the iron caution and financial rectitude of a Swiss banker to the job. Yet under the pressures of the international debt crisis he has found himself handing out what seemed unprecedented largesse as the BIS found itself putting up a whole series of bridging loans for, among others, Mexico, Brazil and Yugoslavia.

At one extreme, Herr Leutwiler proved his Swiss banker's credentials by urging debtor countries to hand over oil wells and assets to cut the debt mountain in the Victorian manner. At the other, he found himself effectively urging more reflationary action on the likes of Mrs Thatcher so that the rich countries could act as buyers of last resort for the debtor countries' goods. These remedies may be questioned. But the summiters in London this weekend might have one less headache if they had heeded Herr Leutwiler's warnings.

Ernst and Whinney will settle £850,000 Hedderwick claim

By William Kay, City Editor

Ernst and Whinney, one of Britain's biggest accountancy firms, yesterday agreed to pay £850,000 to the liquidator of the stockbroking firm of Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar, which defaulted in April 1981 owing £1m.

As a result, said the liquidator, Mr Martin Fidler, "the court hearing due to begin on June 18, 1984, will not now take place." This was to have heard a claim for £1.8m by Mr Fidler, alleging negligence on the part of Ernst and Whinney.

Even though the settlement is for less than half the amount claimed, it is a surprising concession by Ernst and Whinney, who were auditors to Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar for the purposes of examining Hedderwick's return to the Stock Exchange, part of the regular monitoring system.

The allegation of negligence related to Ernst and Whinney's

apparent failure to spot malpractice in the broking firm's gilt-edged securities department.

In 1981, Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar was due to merge with the broking firm then known as Quilter & Hilton Goodison, headed by Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange.

However, only hours before the merger was formally due to take place, Touche Ross, the investigating accountants acting on behalf of Quilter & Hilton Goodison, uncovered problems in "transactions carried out by clients of Hedderwick, especially during the past two weeks."

Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar was advised to cease trading at 3pm on April 10, 1981, half an hour before the time set for the merger. At 5.45, the firm was liquidated. It was recognized



Sir Nicholas took on Hedderwick clients.

that, had the merger gone through, the Stock Exchange chairman's firm could have been dragged down too.

Nevertheless, Quilter & Hilton Goodison did take over the bulk of Hedderwick's private clients, including a unit trust called the Wickmoor Fund. Last

year Quilter Goodison, as it is now known, agreed to pay £150,000 to Mr Fidler to reflect the benefit of this extra business.

Another £175,000 was received from Farrington Stead, a Manchester licensed dealer. This and other payments mean that the liquidator has collected more than enough to settle the firm's debts.

Hedderwick's 22 partners were at one stage suspended from trading on the Stock Exchange and had to sell £400,000 of personal assets to meet the debts. Much of the Ernst and Whinney money will go to repay the partners. The auditors are also making a contribution to costs under yesterday's agreement.

That may not be the end of the matter, Mr Fidler has been in discussion with National Westminster, Hedderwick's bank, over interest payments amounting to £250,000 which may be recoverable.

US bond dealers dismissed

By Michael Prest

Marsh & McLennan, the world's biggest insurance broker, has dismissed eight executives after uncovering losses of \$165m (£119m) from unauthorized trading by Ernst and Whinney.

The company's treasurer and its chief bond dealer are among those dismissed, Mr John M. Regan, Marsh's chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting in New York yesterday.

Marsh bought the British insurance broking group, C. T. Wincor, for £258m four years ago. Other insurance companies and brokers have experienced difficult times since then - Alexander & Alexander, an-

other American group, found itself embroiled in the problems at Lloyd's of London after buying Alexander Howden, another British broker - but Marsh appeared to weather the storm comparatively easily.

Then came the April revelation that Marsh had suffered heavy losses from unauthorized bond dealings, and shares tumbled to \$40. (They were trading in New York at \$40 1/2 yesterday.) The losses turned last year's first quarter net profit of \$36.4m into a net loss of \$38m this year.

Mr Regan confirmed that the unauthorized dealings had been

in the group's corporate and fiduciary portfolios. Company rules had specified that long-term bonds should not be bought for investment purposes and that the investment management group should not run financed positions, he said.

It appears, however, that the group had breached these and New York State regulations to improve their cash-management performance. Losses incurred on "when issued" bonds, agreeing to accept bonds before they are issued - had been concealed by false reporting and by borrowing bonds.

Etam priced at £50m for flotation

By Philip Robinson

Etam, the 108-store women's wear retailing chain, is coming to the stock market with a £50m price tag. At the offer price, five of the 10 directors will become millionaires overnight.

County Bank and Simon & Coates, the stockbroker, are selling just over 13 million shares, a quarter of the issued capital, at 45p each. The company is making no profit or dividend forecast.

During the past four years the group has gone from a £3.1m loss to a £6.5m profit. Sales during the same period have jumped from £14.9m to almost £48m, a 2.5p total dividend was paid last year.

After a period of unexciting trading in the 1970s, the company was revamped with improved merchandise aimed at the 20 to 25 age range.

The company says results for the early part of the present financial year are running ahead of the same time last year.

Etam's chairman, Mr Alan Howard, is senior partner of Howard Kennedy, the company's principal solicitors. The managing director is Mr Rodney East, an accountant who joined the company in 1979.

ITO wants redundancy costs shared

By Philip Robinson

International Thomson Organisation is in talks with other newspaper owners to share redundancy costs after the closure of its Manchester plant in three years.

Thomson's Withy Grove plant employs 1,800 people to print the northern editions of the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Daily Telegraph* and the *News of the World*.

It has given notice to the proprietors that printing will cease at Withy Grove on December 31 next year. More time is being sought, particularly by Mirror Group Newspapers, while it finds other premises.

Mr Clive Thomson, chairman of MGN, says the search for his printing site in Manchester is progressing well. The *Daily Telegraph* announced this week that it is seeking planning permission for a plant on a seven-acre site on the Trafford Park Estate, Manchester.

Shared redundancy costs are part of present talks to keep Withy Grove open until June 1987.

Mr George Dunn, managing director of Withy Grove, said last night: "I have been told by International Thomson to give our customers as much elbow room as possible allowing the maximum time to get these plants going. There are discussions about redundancy costs. We have made no money at all on this plant for the past 14 years."

Thomson hopes that many Withy Grove printers will be taken on by the new plants. Redundancy will be paid to those who are not.

When Thomson made 364 redundant last year, terms were a month for every year of service.

BAe shares up on hope of Thorn deal next week

By Our City Staff

Senior executives of Thorn EMI are this weekend studying information given them by British Aerospace on Thursday, to see if it merits any improvement in the planned terms of a merger between the two companies.

Thorn EMI is believed to have proposed a share exchange valuing British Aerospace at £850m, or 425p a share. Yesterday on the stock market, British Aerospace shares rose 10p to 390p on hopes that a deal may be struck next week.

"No new meeting is planned yet," said a spokesman for British Aerospace. "They - Thorn EMI - have gone away to assess our proposals. The managements of both sides are staying flexible so that they are able to move as required."

Parallel talks have been taking place between British Aerospace and GEC over a rival merger plan. GEC has a "cash mountain" of £1.5 billion, giving it ample firepower if it came to a showdown against the smaller Thorn EMI resources.

Ad agency issue flops

For the second time in a week a new issue has flopped. This time it is the advertising agency Lowe Howard Spink Campbell-Ewald, famous for the ads claiming that Heineken lager "refreshes the parts that other beers cannot reach."

Only 1,257,924 shares were applied for by the public, 36 per cent of the 3,492,280 on offer. As a result, no one will pay more than the minimum tender price of 185p, though some commentators urged investors to get on with it.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1068.6 down 3.4; high: 1072.8; low: 1062.3; FT Index: 831.4 down 1.8; FT Gilt: 78.90 up 0.15; FT All Share: 17.82; Dow Jones: 17.82; Nikkei: 106.22 down 1.03; New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1127.69 down 4.74; Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,350.83 up 34.83; Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 964.21 up 2.07.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3940 down 25pts
Index 79.8 down 0.1
DM 3.6500 unchanged
FF 11.5875 down 0.0025
Yen 323
Dollar Index 130.5 up 0.3
DM 2.8885 up 0.0020
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3955
Dollar DM 3.6520
ECU £0.58420
SDR £0.748089

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9.5%
Finance houses base rate 9%
Discount market loans week fixed 8%
3 month interbank 9 1/8 - 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/2 - 11%
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5%
3 month FF 13 1/2 - 13%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Euro funds 10%
Treasury long bond 9 1/8 - 9 1/2%
ECOD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 2, to June 5, 1984 inclusive: 9.516 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$387.10 up \$388.00
close \$386.25-\$386.75 (£277.25-277.75)
New York (latest): \$387.05
Kruggerand (per cent): \$388-399 (£286.75-286.75)
Sovereigns (new): \$81-82 (£82.25-82)
Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brierley raises TKM stake

Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealand businessman controlling IEP Securities, has increased his stake in Tozer Kemley & Milbourn, the car sales group, to 15.84 per cent and plans to attend the annual meeting on July 11.

At that time, Sir Mungie Pritchard, TKM chairman, hopes to tell shareholders that a capital reconstruction has been agreed with the bankers. The banks gave broad approval of a further 12 month support a week ago.

● Sound Diffusion, the communications to catering equipment rental group, has increased pretax profits for the year to £3.6m. December 31, 1983, to £3.6m. Turnover increased from £9m to £12.9m. The dividend of 0.348p is up from 0.29p in 1984. *Tempus* page 22.

● DEF CORPORATION, which is staging an unwanted £230m takeover bid for Booker McConnell, announced yesterday that it owns 6,930,000 Booker shares, about 5.5 per cent of the company.

● JAMES CAPOLOGO, president of Ford Europe, has withdrawn his resignation after a rift with Mr Robert Lutz, executive vice-president of the groups international car business over company policy.

US envoy backs Hongkong's future

From Jonathan Clare, Hongkong

The senior US diplomat in Hongkong yesterday reaffirmed America's confidence in the future of the colony in world trade.

Mr Burton Levin, the Consul-General, said the new Exchange Square building, at HK\$8,000m (£763m) the most expensive development project in Asia, was a commitment to the future.

He said in a message to Sir

Edward Youde, the Governor, who "topped out" the building yesterday: "I am sure Exchange Square will become a symbol of Hongkong in years to come and of the continued prosperity of the territory will enjoy."

The Consul-General's support came only a day after he had made the first official US statement on Hongkong's future after 1977, which supported the

colony's continuing role in world finance.

Hongkong is the world's largest financial centre after London and New York, and the second biggest market for US investment after Japan.

Office rents in Hongkong have fallen by between 30 per cent and 45 per cent in the last two years but local property agents and analysts believe the collapse has stopped.

Outlook unsettled as sales reach saturation

Garden market loses its bloom

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

This weekend, with sunny weather forecast, should see garden centres and garden equipment shops thronged as the £296m industry reaches the peak of its selling season, which runs from just before Easter to the end of this month.

But even though there are more than 16 million gardens in Britain needing power aids, especially lawnmowers, as well as tools, greenhouses, sheds and those latest fashionable items, the barbecues and garden furniture, the market is stagnating. And profit margins of manufacturers are poor to non-existent.

This emerges from a survey by Key Note Publications which reports that some companies are expecting volume to fall by

2 per cent a year over the next few years.

For companies that can survive, the longer-term prospects are brighter. This is partly because of expectations of increased leisure and additional spending power, but also because of a higher proportion of older people, who will spend more time gardening.

A financial analysis by Key Note, taking in some 1983 results, showed only three companies in profit during three years. Margins, measured by the ratio of profits to sales, were narrow and at best running to around 3 per cent although in 1983 Birmid Quikrest, the lawnmower manufacturers, managed 4.9 per cent.

Lawnmowers account for 37

per cent of the market, far the largest single sector, with hand tools taking 14 per cent and other power tools like hedge trimmers 10 per cent. Greenhouses and garden furniture each account for an estimated 10 per cent.

Lawnmower sales, hitherto a growth market, now appear to be stagnating as market saturation has probably been reached.

Key Note estimates 1983 volume market shares as Qualcast 30 per cent, Flymo 32 per cent and Black & Decker 20 per cent.

Garden Equipment, second edition: Key Note Publications, 29-42 Banner Street, London EC1 1QY, £60.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Ferguson Lacey bids for Lincroft

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey yesterday launched the first takeover of his business comeback, John Finlan, the building group where his Amadeus group of Bermuda has a 20 per cent interest, is bidding for control of Lincroft Kilgour, the clothing group.

But Mr Ferguson Lacey, whose former quoted vehicle NCC Energy hit trouble two years ago, is not planning to buy his way into the textile trade.

Instead he wants to use Lincroft as a cash raising rights issue. His offer is entirely in shares. He has, in exchange for Finlan shares, already captured 23.78 per cent of Lincroft by buying the stake held by Drayton Consolidated, closely related to the Midland Bank.

He then intends to offer 25 Finlan shares for every 41 Lincroft units. The Ferguson Lacey arrival spurred the clothing group's shares 13p to 119p.

Ferguson Lacey says the object of the deal is to raise cash for Finlan's building and developing business. Lincroft has a cash and investments pile worth about £3m.

The existing clothing business will be stripped out and sold - probably to the existing management.

All that could prevent this audacious move in the still largely untested Ferguson Lacey comeback is the attitude of the Lincroft board which is headed by Mr Anthony Holland.

Whether he is willing to accept this blatant display of asset stripping remains to be seen.

Plessey fell 2p to 216p despite a firm "buy" recommendation from Grieson Grant, the stockbroker.

But Amersham International recovered an early fall to stay at 128p after stockbrokers de Zoete and Bevan forecast a 19 per cent profit advance to £13.3m when the company reports on Monday.

However de Zoete is not enamoured with the shares. They "are unlikely to show

USM dealings in shares of the Global Group, a six-year-old meat exporter and importer, are due to start next Thursday. Stockbroker Schaverien & Co has placed 750,000 shares at 67p, pricing the company at £2.7m. After the placing the directors, Mr Eric Epsom, Mr Bob Mollison and Mr Peter Wellard will hold 78 per cent of the capital.

much progress in the near term", it says.

Delyn, the packaging group, gained 6p to 108p after investment consultants John Carrington (and associates) disclosed its shareholding at 21.9 per cent.

Elsewhere in the equity market it was a day of mixed fortunes as prices opened steady, but quickly lost ground only to recover in late trade. The jobbers attempts at leading the

market lower failed and the first sign of a few cheap buyers had them on the run.

The FT index opened 1.8 lower before drifting a further 5 points. After lunch sentiment took a turn for the better as the miner's agreed to meet with the NCB next week and this enabled the FT index to register a net 1.8 down at 831.4. The FT-SE 100 put up a similar performance closing 3.4 down at 1068.6 having been 8.4 down earlier in the day.

Among the leaders, Beecham attracted support rising 7p to 340p ahead of figures next week. Analysts estimates range from £280m to £290m compared with £231m last year. The shares are also said to have achieved a chart breakout which has also attracted support. Metal Box, also reporting next week, was another to attract attention climbing 6p to 346p.

Others to find support included Glaxo 3p to 835p, ICI 2p to 568p, Imperial Group 2p to 153p, Unilever 5p to 875p and Fisons 2p to 185p.

Government securities barely stirred from their overnight levels after the buyers withdrew to the sidelines as the outlook for US interest rates again became uncertain. Selective support was enough to add ¼ to price in longs, here and there, but turnover was down to a trickle. The FT Government Securities Index still managed to put on 0.16 to close at 78.90.

Sound Diffusion lost a couple of pence after reporting full year figures which fell short of market expectations. Pretax profits rose from £3.24m to £3.63m on increased sales up from £12.9m. But the shares rallied later in the day following a seminar where the analysts came away quite cheerful. The shares closed 3p dearer at 135p.

Commodity traders GHI and Duffes suffered from a cautious annual meeting statement, dipping 18p to 177p. S and W Berisford lost 5p to 179p in sympathy.

Barraitt Development was

growth with profits surging to £52.2m in the period to end June last year. Nowadays forecasts have been trimmed to as low as £34.

European Ferries weakened 2½p to 103p as the row about the group's scheme to lessen its perks load intensified. Associated British Ports dipped 10p to 238p as worries about the coal strike eroded sentiment.

Poor results trimmed Tomkinson, the carpet makers, 16p to 108p and engineers Elswick Hopper was another figures casualty with further losses chipping 1½p off the shares at 8p.

Leisuretime International, the Aitken Hume influences holiday group where restaurant group Kennedy Brookes has built up a 7 per cent interest and is about to clinch board representation, gained 3p to 71p. And a revival of speculation at Rowton Hotels, which has still to resolve the bitter boardroom row about the company's future direction, lifted the shares 5p to 198p.

In stores Debenhams again raced away with a 5p rise to 177p as hopes of a bid for the company continued to mount in the market. Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman of Sears Holdings, has already denied rumours he is interested in the company and says he is not prepared to bid for anything yet.

Few in the market would be surprised if Sears did emerge as the eventual bidder.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The Continental holiday on Monday was the main influence on currency markets, and in very thin trading, rates fluctuated narrowly.

Most banks just tidied up for the weekend. They were not prepared to take up any substantial fresh positions pending the Summit communique, though few dealers expected any positive moves over interest rates.

Sterling moved between 1.3975 and 1.3940, slightly below its overnight of 1.3965 to the dollar.

No real trend developed against other leading currencies, though the pound finished marginally better in places, including the Deutschmark 3.7670 (3.7650), Swiss franc, 1.3175 (3.1350), and yen, 323.00 (322.75).

MONEY MARKETS

In a reversal of Thursday's trend, period rates softened slightly, encouraged by the better-than-expected money supply figures from the United States.

But with the longer term outlook still very uncertain, operators mostly limited their activities to preweekend tidying of positions.

One month sterling certificates of deposits were issued during the morning at 9½ per cent, while the afternoon was notable only for small business in "threes" at 9½ per cent and in "ones" at 9½ per cent.

Interbank, overnight money traded in the range of 9¼-9 per cent for most of the session, although late trading saw the rate touch 10 per cent before closing at about 9 per cent.

TEMPUS

Charts foretell year of the bull

The world's stock markets have collectively gone into merry-go-round mode in the last few weeks. Up and down, round and round, leaving the experts wondering where it will all end. At such times it is tempting to turn to the charts and see what they perceive about the future of the world.

Mr Robin Griffiths, technical analyst at Grieson Grant, has been taking a long, hard look at his charts and his message is quite simple. Either it is time to buy into Wall Street or everything else is a sea.

The attraction of Wall Street stems from the comparison of its p/e ratio with those in London and Tokyo. In Japan, the average p/e ratio is high at 34, falling to 16 in London and about 7 in New York. This is the traditional pattern, but the differentials appear out of step with Wall Street looking decidedly cheap.

Mr Griffiths also believes that the American stock market is approaching its selling climax and might even have reached its bottom. The charts indicated that when the Dow Jones reached around 1050 it would be the end of the fall. The index has been as low as 1089 which makes it a difficult decision to call.

If the bottom has been reached or even if there is still some way to fall, the US still offers some attractive stocks. On the Grieson Grant buy list you will find IBM, Hewlett Packard, Tandy and Schlumberger, the oil service company.

The joker in the pack which could still ruin the bulls' party is of course the American economy.

One of the reasons for Mr Griffiths' confidence that world stock markets are still in a bull phase is the forecasts of economic progress until at least 1986. The stock markets normally anticipate the economic cycle by between three and 12 months. If we do not see a downturn in the world economy until 1986 it means a bull market will last into 1985.

On top of this, the London, Tokyo and New York markets have all performed better than the charists' great indicator, the 200-day moving average.

While this trend continues it is an indication that we are still in a bull market. The significant drops which have been experienced recently are dismissed by the charts as no more than shakeouts to adjust strong and mature markets.

The semantic but nonetheless important question is: what is a shakeout no longer a shakeout but a full-blooded bear. The next few months will be crucial.

Sound Diffusion

Shares in Sound Diffusion are not bought for their yield, per share of 34.7p against the gross dividend in 1983 is BET's 27.1p and a forecast 0.5p. On a share price of 136p, 27.7p in 1983/84. Initial paid a 4p on yesterday's results, dividend of 12.8p in 1982/83 that amounts to not very against BET's 10p and a much. Yet the company has forecast 12p for 1983/84.

It is not surprising that BET has a price earnings ratio which has consistently been in excess of 30 implies that initial shareholders can be persuaded to sell.

These expectations are not without foundation. Pretax profits for 1983 increased by 73 per cent to £5.6m and there is every sign that this progress can be sustained. By the end of this month the company will have completed more new rental installations than during the whole of 1983.

The traditional market place for Sound Diffusion was hotels and nursing homes, happy to rent their communications, alarm and security systems which were the mainstay of the business. Now the company has expanded into such areas as catering, lifts and leisure equipment.

Sound Diffusion now manufactures very little of the products it rents to its customers, giving greater flexibility when reacting to demand and also avoids heavy fixed manufacturing costs.

While the overall trading prospects look very encouraging, the company has been posed with a minor irritation in the shape of Chancellor Nigel Lawson's Budget. The Budget measure to phase out first year capital allowances has had an impact on the company's lease-type sale of income from rental agreements to the financial institutions to raise cash flow.

Payments of mainstream corporation tax now loom in the future. The company is having to rethink its strategy on financing cash flow through the sale of the income from the rental agreements.

It has been a very successful method of raising cash. In 1984 about 30 per cent of new business will be tied up under this type of arrangement where the company receives a lump sum for a proportion of the rental income. The agreement reverses for the latter part of the agreement which means Sound Diffusion then receives the rents itself.

The first of these reversions take place in 1985, releasing £900,000 straight to pretax profit. With more to come in the following years, Sound Diffusion might even be in a position to improve its dividend payout.

BET

British Electric Traction's shareholders now have the company's official version of its proposed deal to sell the experienced recently are dismissed by the charts as no more than shakeouts to adjust strong and mature markets.

For BET investors it all looks a very good deal. But what of initial? The offer values Initial at 510p per share on yesterday's prices. However, there is no guarantee that the initial board will recommend the deal.

For the year to March 31, 1983, Initial produced earnings per share of 34.7p against the gross dividend in 1983 is BET's 27.1p and a forecast 0.5p. On a share price of 136p, 27.7p in 1983/84. Initial paid a 4p on yesterday's results, dividend of 12.8p in 1982/83 that amounts to not very against BET's 10p and a much. Yet the company has forecast 12p for 1983/84.

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Saturday

Television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.25.
- 8.45 The Saturday Picture Show. Cartoons, serials and pop music presented by Mark Curry. The guests are Little and Large and singer Kim Kershaw while Maggie Philbin finds herself mixed up with Richard J. Week in Scarborough.
- 10.55 Film: *Mighty Joe Young* (1949) starring Terry Moore and Robert Armstrong. The tale of a pet gorilla that runs amok in New York. Directed by Ernest B. Schoedsack. 12.57 Weather.
- 12.30 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is 12.30 and 4.15 Golf: the St. Tropez, pop music and competitions.
- 1.25 News. 1.30 and 2.10 Tennis: The Ladies' Singles Final of the French Open Championships. 1.55, 3.05 and 3.40 Racing: from Hove. 3.55 and 4.35 Rugby Union: Highlights of the second international between South Africa and England at Ellis Park, Johannesburg. 4.45 Rowing: The Diners Club International Sprinting Seven.
- 5.05 Automan. Another case for the unusual Los Angeles lawman who lives his life in a computer game. This evening he is on the trail of a crook who cheats near-bankrupt businessmen and then throws them out of his office without a parachute. Starring Chuck Wagner in the title role and Scott Marlowe as the homicidal crook (Cee-ax titles page 170).
- 5.55 News with Jan Leeming. 6.05 Sport and regional news.
- 6.10 Pop Quiz presented by Mike Read. Roger Taylor of Queen, Hazel O'Connor and Marilyn. John Taylor of Duran Duran leads Bill and Stuart Adams. The programme includes archive film and videos featuring The Tourists, Alex Harvey and David Bowie.
- 6.40 Film: *Red Alert* (1977) starring William Devane and Michael Brandon. Drama about a nuclear reactor cooling system that goes wrong, trapping 14 technicians in a danger area. Was it the fault of a computer or is there a chance of a nuclear disaster? Directed by William Hale.
- 8.15 The Val Dorian Show with guests Barbara Dickson, Alvin Stardust and the Don Lusher Trombone Ensemble.
- 9.00 Cagney and Lacey. The last programme of the series about the two New York policewomen and they investigate the case of an unscrupulous landlord. But Chris Cagney's mind is centred on whether or not she is expecting a baby. Starring Sharon Stone and Yve Eley.
- 9.50 News and Sport, with Jan Leeming.
- 10.05 Film: *Hickey and Boggs* (1972) starring Bill Cosby and Robert Culp as two down-at-heel private detectives, hired to find a missing girl. They come to the attention of the police when, it seems, every lead ends with a murder. Robert Culp makes his debut as a director.
- 11.55 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Henry Kelly and Toni Arthur begins with Saturday Call in which psychologist Tom Crabtree discusses adolescent problems; news from Jayne Irving at 7.00 and 8.40. The special guests are Roy Walker and Anna Raeburn.
- 8.40 SPLAT. A new series for young people presented by James Baker.

ITV LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 No 73. A pot-pourri of fun and games, cartoon music and competitions.
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 Basketball: The NBA Finals between Boston Celtics and the Los Angeles Lakers; 12.30 News followed by the Australian pool news; 12.50 Table Tennis from Hong Kong. Coverage of the Norwich Union Masters; 1.15 Haulage: The Rothmans' Acropolis Rally; 1.35, 2.10 and 2.40 Horse Racing: the 1.45, 2.15 and 3.00 (Gold Seal Oaks) races from Epsom; 1.55 and 2.25 Rugby League. Highlights of the first Test between Australia and Great Britain in Sydney; 3.10 and 4.10 International Schoolboy Soccer. Live coverage of the under-15 match between England and The Netherlands at Wembley; 4.00 News round-up; 4.50 Results.
- 5.00 News.
- 5.05 Kids. The electronics prodigy, Richie, is in a race against time to save a 'talking porpoise'.
- 6.00 The Pyramid Game. Competition designed to test contestants' powers of deduction.
- 6.30 The Grumbleweeds Radio Show. Comic sketches featuring five funny men.
- 7.00 The Comedians. Non-stop jokes from a succession of stand-up comics.
- 7.30 Just Amazing! Includes a challenge for a top BMX biker.
- 8.15 The Price is Right. Another edition of the guess-the-cost quiz.
- 9.15 News.
- 9.30 Aspel and Company. The first of a new series of chat shows hosted by Michael Aspel. His guests are Paul McCartney, Tracey Ullman and Richard Claydon.
- 10.15 Play: The Wedding, adapted by Thomas Ellice from the story by V. S. Pritchett. The story of a widower who fears the time when his daughters will leave him, alone to look after the farm and himself. Starring Tom Bell.
- 11.15 Tales of the Unexpected. Number Eight. A murderer is on the loose and a man gives a hitch-hiker a lift in his car.
- 11.45 London news headlines followed by Film: *Red City* (1972) starring Stacy Keach. The story of an over-the-top boxer whose interest in the game is spurred by a young hopeful. Directed by John Huston.
- 1.30 Night Thoughts.



Ebie Sinclair and Tom Bell in the Tynes Television version of V.S. Pritchett's *The Wedding* (ITV, 10.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 3.10.
- 8.20 Film: *A Lion Is in the Streets* (1953) starring James Cagney and Barbara Hale. Cagney plays Hank Martin, a good-hearted entrepreneur who rises through the ranks of local politics to become a powerful figure in the city.
- 10.25 Film: *A Walk in the Sun* (1945) starring Dana Andrews and Richard Conte. Second World War drama about a platoon of American soldiers on the Salerno beachhead who are ordered to capture a farm house which is being used by German snipers. Directed by Lewis Milestone.
- 12.45 International Golf. Coverage of the St. Melion Tournament Players Championship third round.
- 8.55 The Victorian Steam Locomotive. An Open University production presented by Colin Russell, professor of the History of Science at the Open University. The programme follows the development of the steam locomotive from its origins to its mid-Victorian heyday. Among the several railways engines to be seen are the Lion, the oldest working locomotive in Britain, and a replica of Stephenson's Rocket.
- 7.20 News and Sport.
- 7.35 Primal. The first of a new eight-part series designed to assist British tourists in German conversation. The series begins with Steve Barton arriving in Germany, looking for a job but not knowing the language.
- 7.45 A Song of Summer. Ken Russell's highly acclaimed *Crimson Rhapsody* to the blind composer Frederick Delius. 8.00 Saturday Review includes reaction from a group of miners to Barry Hines's play *The Price of Coal*.
- 9.50 The Police. The fly-on-the-wall joins members of the Thames Valley Constabulary as they stake out the home of a duchess they have reason to believe will be burgled (7).
- 10.30 Film: *The Hole* (1980) starring Philippe Dary, Mark McElroy and Jean Keraudy. Prison-break-out drama about a first offender who shares a cell with four hardened criminals and, believing that he will receive a long sentence, joins them in an escape plot from Paris's Santé prison. Directed by Jacques Becker (subtitled). Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Ark on the Move. The first part of a new series about the use of microcomputers in schools (7).
- 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Sparks features hunt saboteurs, CND activists and campaigners for health and fitness (7).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 Cartoon: Mickey and Donald. 2.15 Film: *To Have and Have Not* (1944) starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman. Set in Martinique after the fall of France, this adventure concerns a neutral American who begins to question his neutrality when he gains first-hand knowledge of the nature of the Vichy government. Directed by Howard Hawks.
- 3.55 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry. 4.00 Bonanza. Drama on the Ponderosa as the local doctor's wife loses their first child.
- 5.05 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Ear Jay. Popular music magazine programme.
- 7.00 News summary and weather followed by 7 Days. A leading Sikh in Britain talks about the bloodshed in Amritsar; Sir Anthony Parsons on the Gulf War; and a film about the change in the laws on gambling.
- 7.30 United World. Bob Greaves reports on the growing conflict between the National Union of Journalists and the National Graphical Association over the introduction of new technology.
- 8.00 Cartoons. Part four of the dramatized biography of the 16th-century Spanish writer.
- 9.00 Callan. Edward Woodward stars as the secret serviceman, on the surface an unlikely trained killer, but in reality ready for anything that his superiors throw at him.
- 10.00 Beethoven features the talents of four black musicians - Ian Haig, Vic Christian, Leslie Reid and Keith Walsh.
- 10.50 Who Dares Wins... A satire and topical comedy show.
- 11.50 Film: *Tell No Tales* (1983) starring William Douglas as a crusading newspaper editor whose publication is threatened with closure following a take-over bid. While downing his enemies he chances across a kidnapping case that could lead to the scoop that would save his publication. Directed by Leslie Fenton.
- 1.05 Closedown.

BBC 1

- 6.20 Open University. Unit 8.25.
- 8.00 Pigeon Street. For the very young (7).
- 9.15 Asian Magazine includes a discussion with members of the Southall Youth Movement. 9.45 Technical Studies. Programme eight: fabricating with plastics (7).
- 10.10 Delta Smith's Cookery Course. Part eight: preserving. 10.35 Tele-Montage. Excerpts from French-speaking television networks (7).
- 11.00 Worship for Whit Sunday. Sung Eucharist from Canterbury Cathedral. The preacher is the Archbishop of Canterbury. 12.00 Interval. 12.10 Exploring Photography. Part four of the series on still photography presented by Bryn Campbell (7).
- 12.35 Micros in the Classroom. The first of two films about the use of microcomputers in schools (7).
- 1.00 Farming. 1.25 Sparks features hunt saboteurs, CND activists and campaigners for health and fitness (7).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 Cartoon: Mickey and Donald. 2.15 Film: *To Have and Have Not* (1944) starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman. Set in Martinique after the fall of France, this adventure concerns a neutral American who begins to question his neutrality when he gains first-hand knowledge of the nature of the Vichy government. Directed by Howard Hawks.
- 3.55 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry. 4.00 Bonanza. Drama on the Ponderosa as the local doctor's wife loses their first child.
- 5.05 Brookside. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Ear Jay. Popular music magazine programme.
- 7.00 News summary and weather followed by 7 Days. A leading Sikh in Britain talks about the bloodshed in Amritsar; Sir Anthony Parsons on the Gulf War; and a film about the change in the laws on gambling.
- 7.30 United World. Bob Greaves reports on the growing conflict between the National Union of Journalists and the National Graphical Association over the introduction of new technology.
- 8.00 Cartoons. Part four of the dramatized biography of the 16th-century Spanish writer.
- 9.00 Callan. Edward Woodward stars as the secret serviceman, on the surface an unlikely trained killer, but in reality ready for anything that his superiors throw at him.
- 10.00 Beethoven features the talents of four black musicians - Ian Haig, Vic Christian, Leslie Reid and Keith Walsh.
- 10.50 Who Dares Wins... A satire and topical comedy show.
- 11.50 Film: *Tell No Tales* (1983) starring William Douglas as a crusading newspaper editor whose publication is threatened with closure following a take-over bid. While downing his enemies he chances across a kidnapping case that could lead to the scoop that would save his publication. Directed by Leslie Fenton.
- 1.05 Closedown.

tv-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain presented by David Frost begins with A Thought For Sunday from former trade union leader, John Boyd.
- 7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. For young early risers.
- 8.30 Good Morning Britain continues with news headlines from Jayne Irving.

ITV LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Me and My Micro. Fred Harris presents the first of a new series of programmes devoted to help viewers write programs for home computers. 10.00 Morning Worship from the parish church of St Peter's, Mansfield. 11.00 Link. Rosalee White talks to Len Taylor, the founder of a sports and social centre for the disabled and to Jeffrey Tate, the disabled conductor who recently had an acclaimed season at the Barbican. 11.30 Star Fleet. Episode nine of the science fiction adventure.
- 12.00 Weekend World. 1.00 Police. S. Shaw Taylor with some more mind-boggling clues to unsolved crimes. 1.15 Eastern Tales. Sir Michael Hordern with the Islamic tale of The Envious Wife. 1.30 The Groovy Games. Continuing 2.00 Credo. Philip Whitehead asks whether, with three exponents of the style in this country at the moment, American-style mass evangelism is good for Christianity.
- 2.30 London news headlines followed by Survival: Nature's Wing Three-quarters. The story of the springbok, 3.00 OED. Queen Elizabeth II and her gang are on the trail of a kidnapped scientist. 4.00 The Smurfs.
- 4.30 Murphy's Mob. Drama serial about the fortunes of a football club and its supporters. 4.45 The Goodies. More madcap mayhem from Tim Brooke-Taylor, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie (7).
- 5.30 Magnum. A new series begins with private detective Thomas Magnum becoming involved in basketball rivalry.
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Topping on Sunday. Frank Topping begins another series of seven programmes of music, meditation and discussion. Among his guests are the Archbishop of York, John Habgood, with his wife, Rosalee.
- 7.15 European Party Election. Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 7.25 Go for It. Comedy impersonations from Les Dennis, Duxon Gee and guest star, John Cleese.
- 7.55 Surprise. Surprise! Cilla Black surprises an oil-rig crew.
- 8.55 News.
- 9.10 International Football. Live coverage of the second half of the game between Brazil and England in Rio de Janeiro.
- 10.15 Splitting Image. Comedy and satire based on the lives of Lady Luck and Flaw models.
- 10.40 The South Bank Show focuses on the one-man play Kipling, starring Alec McCowen.
- 11.40 London news headlines followed by American musical comedy *Wagtail* in the Sky which examines the impact of television on the Inuit Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic. Then Night Thoughts.



Pilgrims travelling to the shrine of Our Lady of El Rocío: a scene from tonight's documentary (Channel 4, 6.15pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 1.55.
- 1.55 Sunday Grandstand. Introduced by Desmond Lynam. The coverage includes Athletics: the HFC Olympic Trials at Gateshead, Tennis: the Men's Singles Final of the French Open Championships. Golf: coverage of the final round of the St. Melion Timeshare Tournament. Players Championship: Horse Racing The French Oaks.
- 6.50 News Review. A digest of the week's news from Jan Leeming.
- 7.15 A Party Election Broadcast for the European elections on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 7.55 Sharing Time: Autumn Break. The sixth of nine plays set in a time-share flat in a converted manor house. The Howard and Pierce families have always enjoyed their holidays together but it is only on this holiday that their respective children begin to see something else other than playmates in each other.
- 8.15 The Natural World. The story of Long Point, a long sand spit on the shore of Canada's Lake Erie which, when first seen by missionaries 300 years ago, was described as a paradise. Indiscriminate hunting reduced the wildlife to virtually nothing but now, thanks to the foresight of wealthy sportsmen in 1888 who bought it as a private shooting reserve, the area is being revisited by the threatened species that made it the paradise of the missionaries. The narrator is Barry Panter.
- 9.05 The King's Singers Madrigal. Myra Fox, Parashuti Place, Chidambaram and Ighite Mote are among the places visited in tonight's programme on the magic of madrigals.
- 9.45 News with Jan Leeming.
- 9.55 John McCormack. A film documentary of the world-famous Irish tenor who was born 100 years ago this week. The film traces McCormack's career from his early days in Athlone and Dublin, his operatic successes in Covent Garden and America to his conquest of the concert platform, and among those appearing are members of his family, Gerald Moore and Dame Eva Turner. Written and narrated by Andy O'Mahony.
- 10.35 Film: *Sybil*. Part two of the story of a psychiatrist's struggle to delve into the 16th-century mind of a young girl. Starring Joanne Woodward and Sally Field. Directed by Daniel Petrie. Ends at 12.15.
- 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.40 Scottish View. With Cardinal O'Flaherty as he leads a pilgrimage of all denominations from Northern Ireland to Lona.
- 2.05 Film: *The Belle of New York* (1953) starring Fred Astaire. An MGM musical with Astaire as the playboy who is swept of his feet by a beautiful Salvation Army girl. Directed by Charles Walters.
- 3.35 People's Manda. A documentary about a fortnight in the life and work of the Graeae Theatre Company, a talented group of performers who have one thing in common - all are in some way physically handicapped.
- 5.00 News summary and weather followed by Book Four. The final edition of the series is devoted to Gormy Greer. She talks to presenter Hermione Lee about her controversial book *Sex and Destiny* and the police raid on the magazine *Oz* ended the hopes of the Sixties.
- 8.15 Upstairs, Downstairs. Richard Bellamy receives some dubious advice from business adviser John Challin on the subject of some engineering shares. This leads to Bellamy being involved in a public scandal.
- 9.15 Hank Williams - The Show He Never Gave. The first of four programmes in a country music series which begins with a romanticized account of the night that Hank Williams died in a car crash. Starring Sweeney Watts as Hank Williams.
- 10.50 Film: *Shanghai Express* (1935) starring Marlene Dietrich as a notorious prostitute, Shanghai Lily, travelling on the Shanghai Express out of Peking when it is attacked from the air by rebels. Directed by Josef von Sternberg.
- 12.20 European Party Election. Broadcast on behalf of the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
- 12.30 Closedown.

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Great Victorian aunt who pioneered photography



Times past: Children and countrymen photographed by Gertrude Rogers in Cobham, near Sevenoaks, Kent, in 1861.

More than a century after she trundled through the lanes of Kent in a stylish brougham fitted out as a mobile darkroom, great aunt Gertrude has entered the roll of eminent Victorian photographers.

Gertrude Elizabeth Rogers produced a time capsule of rural life in Kent and Essex between 1861 and 1864. Eel pot fishermen, a gaffer in a stovepipe hat, knife grinders, village urchins and grannies held grinning 20-second poses while she recorded them through her cumbersome wet-plate camera.

When her pictures are auctioned in London on June 27, they will help preserve her family's history. Riverhill House, built in 1714 near Sevenoaks, Kent, from where Mrs Rogers made her photographic forays.

Her great nephew, Major David Rogers, formerly of the Royal Dragoons, and his wife Eve, who live there, hope to raise £10,000 to pay for the demolition of a crumbling Victorian wing.

Mrs Rogers, born in 1837, moved away from Riverhill



Gertrude Rogers: Recorded rural life.

after she married a lawyer. Late in life, as a widow, she lived in a relative's house at Cookham, Berkshire, where she died in 1917, aged 80.

In 1967 after the death of another relative Major Rogers and his wife cleared the house and found more than 40

photographs wrapped in old newspapers on top of a wardrobe - legacy of an avant-garde hobby of a gentility.

Their brilliance was not recognized until recently, when Mrs Rogers took some books to Phillips, and included a few photographs.

Mr Hugo Marsh, Phillips photographic specialist, said: "These photographs represent one of the most exciting saleroom finds. They combine excellence of quality, composition and condition with historical value". They will be sold in separate lots, ranging from an estimated £260 to £400 a print.

Mr Marsh said: "Gertrude roved in her horse-drawn darkroom through Kent, into Essex and Sussex and even as far as Berkshire, but her hobby seems to have ended abruptly when she married in 1865.

"What she has left is a delightful portfolio of village life in distant summers: her photographs never appear forced or sentimental but convey the feeling of hot days with a slight breeze blowing through the trees."

Walkout at 'Sixty Minutes'

Continued from page 1
with ITV's *Weekend World* and a consumer affairs programme.

Mr Brian Wenham, the director of programmes, said in a letter to *Sixty Minutes* staff that the programme contained a basic design fault, but the changes would not alter the amount of money the BBC spent on news.

But the National Union of Journalists chapel at Lime Grove was not continued. A report that another 200 bodies had been found, but he said that the toll had gone higher than the 250 terrorists killed that was first announced. All the bodies had been cremated, he said.

The body of Sant Jazari Singh Bhindranvalle had undergone a post mortem examination and then was cremated "with full religious honours" after being kept on ice.

Sikh leaders appeal for moderation as toll rises

Continued from page 1
operation - clearing up arms caches and arresting terrorists outside the Sikh temples - had begun. He said that 13 extremists were arrested in Malwa, and a quantity of arms seized. He also said that a mob of 100 people fired at a paramilitary police patrol, but dispersed when the fire was returned in Kuthlihar.

At the same time, Mr Wali admitted that the body count inside the Golden Temple had risen. He would not confirm a report that another 200 bodies had been found, but he said that the toll had gone higher than the 250 terrorists killed that was first announced. All the bodies had been cremated, he said.

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Frank Johnson at the economic summit

An endless supply of Italian Premiers

After Dublin, Ballyporeen and Normandy the Reagans, like all idyllically happy American couples doing the usual trip to Europe in the evening of their lives, arrived for a few days in London.

They checked in at the London Economic Summit. The Annual Economic Summit is organized along the same lines as those international chains of hotels which have made multi-millionaires out of so many of Mr and Mrs Reagan's countrymen.

It is not for us to question America's tastes in these matters. Suffice it to say that like Americans the world over, the Reagans tend to stay at places which are just like home and broadly the same no matter which foreign city they are in: the same food, the same bullet proof motorcade, etc.

There is the Williamsburg Economic Summit. There is the Ottawa Economic Summit, the Versailles Economic Summit, the Tokyo Economic Summit and so on. The chain started from a single business, the Rambouillet Economic Summit, built in 1975. Europe's legendary crowned heads caroused away the nights at Rambouillet in those days - figures such as the then Mr Harold Wilson, America's most loved Mr Gerald Ford used to entertain the guests by falling over.

The Economic Summit has character in those days. Now, like so much else, they have become homogenized and such is the nature of the international hospitality industry at this prestige level, mergers are probably inevitable. In a few years time, each great city will have its Hilton-Economic Summit, then its Hilton-Stadler Economic Summit, and they will all be the same.

But Mr Reagan seems content enough. While his wife presumably went shopping and he whiled away the day chatting to the other foreign business travellers whom he meets all over the world in this class of place.

There was the formidable Englishwoman who this year seemed under the impression that she was the manageress.

As always in such accommodation, there was the

courteous Japanese gentleman whose name from time to time perhaps escapes Mr Reagan, as indeed does his car market.

Also, there was an Italian who claimed to be the country's Prime Minister. One of them is to be found at every Summit. Every time Mr Reagan checks in at the next Summit, there is a different Italian who says he is Prime Minister.

Surely it is time that the security people, so swift at ordering about journalists and ordinary citizens, should look into this seemingly endless supply of Italians who say they are Prime Minister.

Every now and then yesterday, the guests would break off their happy chatter, and drift away for a meal. No doubt it was the sort of international cuisine, always found in establishments of this kind, whose main object is to reach maximum agreement among diverse palates.

As all this talking and eating continued, the rest of us waited for where it would all end, what it all meant. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, would come and talk to us at three o'clock, it was announced. Three o'clock came and no Sir Geoffrey. The most sober of statesmen, it is unlikely that he had overdone it at lunch. Possibly he had fallen asleep.

The world's press were massed for Sir Geoffrey's arrival, certainly for the first time in that excellent, though perhaps uncharacteristic, statesman's career. At an economic summit the world's press has to make do with what is available. The British police suddenly formed a cordon in the foyer of the Connaught Rooms (the press headquarters) and ordered us back.

My colleague, Mr Peter Jenkin, of *The Guardian*, a paper alert for any signs of police brutality, courageously protested. He told a policeman that this was private property and that was quite unnecessary to order us about like this because, having been issued with press badges, we were all officially harmless.

"It's for your own protection, sir," the policeman told him - the first time it had ever been suggested that the gentle Sir Geoffrey was any threat to anyone.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16,446

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Solution of Puzzle No 16,451

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,452

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London EC9 9JT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are:
Mr T. Rowlands, 1 Heol Tredder, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan; Mrs S. Preece, 77 Clifton Crescent, Sheffield; P. Roberts, 17 Copse End, Camberley, Surrey.

Name _____
Address _____

ACROSS

- One drinking like a fish? A shark, right? (5)
- See about strong language - to me it's disgusting (9)
- One's in order having this cover for a poisonous plant (9)
- They bite a bit at times (5)
- Fruit many swine will not appreciate (5)
- Bird in the hand of a Cockney wood-worker, say? (9)
- Limits of epic record said to be Virgil's work (7)
- Do we finally get supplied with funds? (7)
- Could be Pauline writing this (7)
- Abide by notice (7)
- Discerning the archaic style - exasperated about that (5-4)
- Where for instance to get meat in Surrey (5)
- The theme is witicism, a Kipling poem (5)
- I am a voice without emotion (9)
- Time for stocking up, you'll say? (9)
- Victims of Cromwell according to Marlow (5)

DOWN

- Could be a minute clock? (9)
- Found in Pennsylvania and put in a zoo (5)
- Hence a glimmering that the onset is easy to bear (9)
- Inspection of King's Scholar on end of line in Cornish resort (4-3)
- Article on Italian poet's movement (7)
- Pleonastically male ram gets us agitated (3-2)
- Periodical strength so to defeat the opposition (9)
- Number three perhaps? (5)
- A queen's favourite cheese (9)
- One giving us medicines or one doing without? (9)
- Hamlet a king of infinite space if so untrodden by visions? (9)
- See unfinished music composition, Abode of the Blessed (7)
- Tragic hero to die terribly in work (7)
- Periodical appearance of variety entertainer (5)
- William's sound advice to give us overhead cover (5)
- It makes one a bit in the West Indies (5)

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 16

Today's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a dinner for the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations attending the Economic Summit, Buckingham Palace, 8.30.

Trooping the Colour rehearsal starts 10.15; the Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel, Grenadier Guards, takes the Salute on Horse Guards Parade, 11.

New exhibitions
Exhibition and sale of flower paintings in watercolours by Sheila M. Anderson, Border County Life Museum, Thirlestane Castle, Leamington, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat and Sun 10 to 5 (until July 1).

Music
St Paul's School (Hastings) Ealy Music Group and Senlec: St Peter, Old Town, Bexhill, 7.30.

Recital by Stuart Beer (tenor) and Russell Lorus (piano); Manchester Cathedral, 7.30.

Becclesford Youth Orchestra; William Appleby Music Centre, Doncaster, 11.

Concert by Canterbury Singers; Eastern Crystal, Canterbury Cathedral, 8.

Piano recital by Diana Merz-Lewis; Doddington Hall, Lincoln, 7.30.

Tomorrow
Royal Engagements
Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, visits Church Fenton Air Day, 12 noon.

General
Opening of University Botanic Gardens, 56 Edgemoor Park Rd, Birmingham, 2.10.

Bristol to Weymouth Vintage Vehicle Run; College St, Bristol, 9.

Historic Vehicle Gathering; Zoo Car Park, Paigot, 10 to 5.

Music
Reading Festival: Twin Town Concert; St Peter's Church, St Peter's Hill, Caversham, 3.30.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and Reading Bach Choir; The Hexagon, Queens Walk, Reading, 7.30.

Anniversaries
Today: George Stephenson, builder of the "Rocket"; William Northumberland, 1781; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, physician, Aldershot, Suffolk, 1836.

Deaths: Charles Dickens, Chatham, Kent, 1870; Sir Walter Besant, novelist, philanthropist, and co-founder of the Society of Authors, London, 1901; Max Aitken, 1st Baron Beaverbrook, Leamington, Surrey, 1964.

TOMORROW
Deaths: Gustave Courbet, painter, Ornans, France, 1859; André Derain, painter, Chatou, France, 1880; Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Corfu, 1921.

Deaths: Richard John Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand 1893-1906, at sea, 1906; Pierre Loti, novelist, Hendaye, France, 1923; Antonio Gaudí, architect, Barcelona, 1926; Frederick Delius, composer, Leamington, 1934; Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, 1911-20, Ottawa, 1937.

Cryptal Palace, recreated at Sydenham, South London, opened by Queen Victoria, 1854.

Gardens open

P - Plants for sale
TODAY AND TOMORROW
Oxfordshire: Brook Cottage, Alkerton, 6m W of Banbury, off A422 Banbury-Stratford road, 4 acres, bulbs, roses, shrubs, water garden, white and yellow borders. Also open July 7 & 8 and October 20 & 21, 2 to 7.

TOMORROW
Argyll: Kildalloig, Campbelltown on Kilmoran road, attractive shrub borders; fine views, 2 to 7. Argyle: Lonsie, Machrihanish, by Campbelltown, fine shrubs, rhododendrons, azaleas, sub-tropical plants, sunken vegetable garden; fine views and woodland walks, 2 to 7. Berkshire: Stone House, Brimpton, 6m SE of Newbury, 2m S of A4 Bath road; medium sized garden, shrubs fine trees, walled kitchen garden; P when open, 2 to 7. Cheshire: A424 A424, 20 acres of ornamental garden, started in 1974; plants for easy maintenance, shrubs, fruit, herbaceous; P 2 to 6. Lincolnshire: Sedgemoor Manor, Grantham; 3m W of Grantham on A52 to Nottingham; lake, enclosed gardens with different features; 2 to 6. London: 21 Selwood Terrace, South- Kensington, entrance to garden adjacent to 92 Oakley Gardens; interesting and attractive town garden, lawns, herbaceous, roses, flowering shrubs and climbers; 2 to 6. 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